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## HARVARD GIVES HONORARY DEGREE TO KING ALBERT

### Belgian Royal Party Gets Enthusiastic Greetings on Its Visit to Boston—Order of Leopold Conferred on Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Belgian royal party, on its visit to Boston yesterday, was everywhere greeted by cheering throngs eager to express the admiration felt by the city for the heroic King of the Belgians. Although the party remained here less than 12 hours, and no public meetings were arranged, the King was driven through the streets in an open motor car, so that the citizens were given an excellent opportunity to greet him. His progress through Boston and through Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he visited Harvard University, was practically a continuous ovation. It was the first time Boston has ever been visited by a king.

At Harvard, the King was given the degree of Doctor of Laws, under conditions shared by only four other recipients of honorary degrees in the history of the institution. Ordinarily honorary degrees at Harvard are given only at commencement. The only persons other than King Albert to receive a degree at any other time of the year were George Washington, who was honored in 1776; Andrew Jackson, in 1833; Prince Henry of Prussia, in 1902; and Marshal Joffre in 1917.

### Luncheon and Reception

The royal party was late in reaching Boston, and the King and Queen did not leave their train until about 9 o'clock in the morning. After religious services, at which Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, was present, the party was escorted to the Copley Plaza Hotel, but in the interval before luncheon the King walked through Copley Square to the public library, escorted by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, in order to inspect the institution and to see the mural paintings, two additions to which have just been completed. There was also at the library an exhibition of views and posters from Belgium.

Guests at the luncheon included Mayor and Mrs. Peters, Edmund Billings, collector of the port, and Mrs. Billings, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and Mrs. Redington Fiske, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Phillips Jr., William K. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, William Roscoe Thayer, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. N. Winslow.

A reception to the Belgian Relief Society and other guests followed the luncheon. At this reception the fund for the Edith Cavell-Marie Depage Memorial Hospital in Belgium was given to the King, and the King conferred the Order of Leopold upon Mayor Peters.

### King Given a Harvard Degree

Immediately after the reception, the party motored to Harvard University, where a reception was held in the faculty room at University Hall, at which professors and assistant professors of the various faculties of the university, with their wives, were in attendance.

The parchment presented to King Albert by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, in awarding the honorary degree, bore not only the usual Latin inscription, but also, in English, the quotation from Shakespeare, "Aye, every inch a king."

In awarding the honorary degree, President Lowell said:

"These members of the governing boards, and of the faculties of Harvard University have assembled to testify their respect for what Your Majesty and the Queen have done, and their sympathy for what your people have suffered; to express their admiration for the proud refusal to permit the tyrant to march through the land, for the self-respect that preferred the calamity of a ruthless invasion to a loss of national honor and a breach of national faith; the constancy that could not be cajoled by promises or subdued by threats of violence. When we saw these things we felt that Belgium's King was every inch a King."

"We desire to signify our high regard in the way a university may do; and in the name of this company I confer on Your Majesty, as the preserver of law, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and invite you thereby to honorary membership in this society of scholars."

### Response of King Albert

The response of King Albert was as follows: "Mr. President: It is a great pleasure for me to receive the degree which you have just conferred on me and which I treasure all the more as it comes from such an illustrious body as Harvard University, a center of learning which has carried all over the world the reputation of American science."

"The universities play a great rôle in the country's life. On their progress depend largely the developments of the institutions and the moral welfare of the Nation. In this respect, no university has rendered better service than Harvard."

"It is indeed a source of great gratification to me to be here amidst so many men of learning and high culture and to be counted as one of the sons of its alma mater. That Har-

vard may long continue to prosper and flourish is my most earnest wish."

Following the reception, Crown Prince Leopold was taken to the Harvard Stadium, scene of athletic contests of the university, and to the freshmen class dormitories, after which he visited some of the college clubs. The King and Queen, meanwhile, with the other members of the suite, were taken to Widener Library and to the home of Dr. Lowell. A motor trip through Cambridge and the park system of Boston followed, after which the party returned to the Copley Plaza for a brief rest before proceeding to the South Station, where the special train was in readiness to take the party to Buffalo, New York.

### Gratification of Guests

Before leaving the South station, the King and Queen expressed their gratification for their reception in Boston. The Queen spoke briefly to representatives of the press, to whom the King also gave a few words. The King's private car bore the name "Boston."

The royal party includes the following persons: His Majesty, the King of the Belgians; Her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians; His Royal Highness, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant; the Countess Chislaine Caraman-Chimay, lady-in-waiting to her Majesty; the Belgian Ambassador, Madame De Cartier; Lieut.-Gen. Baron Jaques, commander of the third division of the army; Colonel Tilkens of the general staff, aide-de-camp to His Majesty; Count Guy d'Outremont, major of artillery, adjutant of the court; Brand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium; Mrs. Whitlock, Admiral Long, Major-General Wright, Jefferson Caffery of the Department of State, Lieutenant-Colonel Wolf, Lieutenant Goffinet, Pol le Tellier, M. Girard, and M. Giroux.

### Last Day in New York

#### King Flies Over City and Is Guest of Belgian Relief Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Belgian royal party ended their three-day visit in this city on Saturday and in the evening left for Boston on a special train provided by the State Department.

Because of the condition of President Wilson, King Albert has canceled most of the engagements planned for him up to Oct. 14, at which time he expects to be in San Francisco, California. The only exceptions he has made are his visits to Boston and Buffalo, New York, whence he will proceed directly to a place in California to be announced later. There the party will live quietly until the 14th, when it will resume its schedule if the President's condition has improved appreciably. Because of that condition the King canceled his engagement to attend a theater here. He expressed his desire to pay a visit of courtesy and respect to the President and would have done so, if only for a few minutes, if he had not been advised by the President's physician that it would be impossible to see him at this time.

### Hydroplane Trip Over City

The King began his last day here by taking an unexpected hydroplane trip above the city and later visited the Woolworth Building, Wall Street, the New York Exchange, the United States Sub-Treasury Building, the New York Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Aquarium, and the Bankers Club. At the latter place he was the guest at luncheon of the Belgian Relief Organization. Here he bore testimony of Belgium's gratitude for the assistance given her during the war, saying, in part:

"That Belgium was able to resist for four years the frightful moral oppression of the enemy, is in great part due to the fact that she was not wholly abandoned by mankind and because she knew there was somewhere in the world a powerful nation that was interested in her unhappy fate."

"In Belgium the name of the Commission for Relief will always be pronounced with gratitude in the homes of the rich as well as in the homes of the poor. I regret that Mr. Hoover could not be present today. With the sentiments that I express to you here I should have liked especially to associate the name of this great friend of the Belgian Nation."

### Desire to Resume Place

"Thanks to you, gentlemen, Belgium did not perish, and now she asks to be able to resume her place among the producing nations of the world. She is applying all of her energy to the work of her economic reconstruction and is trying by her labor to continue to merit the sympathy which the great American Nation vouchsafed her in her misfortunes."

The King then returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, followed soon after by the Queen, who had received members of the Young Women's Christian Association international conference of women physicians, had visited, for the second time, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and had been escorted through the Rockefeller Institute. At 4 o'clock the royal party received members of war work organizations and conferred several decorations at the Public Library, after which they visited the American Museum of Natural History. In the evening they attended a dinner given at the Ritz by Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome, and just before they boarded their train the King attended a meeting of the American Legion in Madison Square Garden.

## ATLANTIC VOYAGES BY AIR IN TWO DAYS

### Widespread Use of Aircraft in Commerce and for Passenger Traffic Anticipated by Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, K. B. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—"Flying has now entered upon the commercial stage and there is a great field for commercial aviation, a great need for it, but it must be established in the right way, if public confidence is to be retained," said Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, K. B. E., in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his apartment at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Sir Arthur, who navigated the Vickers aeroplane in which he and Sir John Alcock made the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight, is here with Lady Brown on a lecture tour of the United States in which he will tell the story of his flight.

"During the war much ground work was put in and a fine foundation laid for commercial aviation," he continued. "It has been established that if an aeroplane can carry bombs it can be utilized for passenger and freight service, as well. To be sure, during the war we carried bombs slung under the machine, and passengers would undoubtedly object to that, so a larger fuselage has been devised which provides comfortable quarters for passengers. Otherwise the Viny commercial plane is similar to the one in which I flew across the Atlantic. It will carry 10 passengers and can travel nearly 600 miles without landing."

### Limit to Size of Machine

"That, it seems to me, is about as large as a land machine ought to be. The bigger the machine, the bigger the open space required for landing, for the field must be large enough to permit the airplane to swing away around in any direction, as it must always land against the wind. Where land is dear such an item must be taken into consideration and this, it seems to me, is the economical limit for land. As for the flying boat, that need be limited in size only by construction details and the imagination. At the present time a flying boat is being built which is to be driven by a 5000 horsepower engine."

"Passenger aeroplanes are being used now, though not in regular service. For example, there have been a number of passenger flights between London and Amsterdam. Such travel is naturally expensive but one must remember that in cases where time is money, as they say, it may really be quite inexpensive. And furthermore, the aeroplane can serve places where the railroads cannot, that is, where because of the great cost it would not seem feasible to build a railroad."

### Possible Use in the Sahara

For example, take the Sahara Desert, which is still crossed with camels. There are in it numbers of fertile tracts of land which could be developed if better transportation facilities were available. In many cases aeroplane service would be cheaper than building a railroad, as it requires nothing but a landing field at each terminus.

"The greater the distance to be traversed, the greater the value of the aeroplane, generally speaking. It would hardly be worth while to travel 20 miles by aeroplane; you might make the trip more quickly by train. But a journey of 200 miles overland would be much shorter by air. Also, flight over sea is much quicker by air than by steamer, for the fastest boats can seldom make more than 26 knots, and aeroplane's speed is much greater. However, the overseas aeroplane is limited by fuel capacity. It can lift only a certain weight, and that must be divided among passengers, cargo and fuel. The greater the distance, the more fuel is required, and consequently the number of passengers and the amount of cargo must be lessened. Therefore it is uneconomical to attempt too long distances."

### Airship for Sea and Land Trips

"The airship, which is lighter than air, does not travel so fast as does the aeroplane, but it can carry a greater load a greater distance. For a long distance flight, say over both sea and land, from London to San Francisco, an airship would make the journey. Otherwise it must be divided between a flying boat and a land machine, the former for the sea and the latter for flight over the land."

"There is a fourth type, which is amphibious, and this is practical for pleasure resorts. Business men living up along the Hudson could use that and fly down to New York to business very easily and quickly, landing at one of the piers along the river."

"Aircraft will never be as popular as automobiles, however, in my opinion," continued Sir Arthur. "The automobile can stop anywhere, so that people may get out and picnic, if they like, but the aeroplane cannot. It must have a large landing field; it is not amenable to manufacturing methods and will not become common like small motor cars. It will always be individual. It cannot be built cheaply; that would not be safe."

### Cargo Must Pay Costs

"A relay service for long distance air travel is quite practical, but if cargo is to be carried, it must be a cargo which will pay costs and so be worth such transportation. One would hardly send potatoes that way. It would make them too expensive. Recently a great deal of fish has been carried by air in England, and this has

enabled those living in inland sections to have fresh fish which otherwise they could not have.

"Trans-Atlantic flights are not commercial possibilities at present but I think they will be five years hence. An airship service with a 48-hour run ought to be possible by that time."

"Strict air regulations will be necessary as commercial aviation is developed, and these are already established in England."

## PRESIDENT WILSON CONTINUES TO GAIN

### Latest White House Bulletin Indicates That Executive Is Resting and That His Speedy Recovery Is Now Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—With President Wilson temporarily taking no part in the fight on Capitol Hill over the treaty of peace and the League of Nations issue, his lieutenants on the floor of the Senate have assumed the full responsibility for carrying on the "no surrender" campaign according to the policies outlined by their chief in his appeal to the country for unqualified ratification of that document.

The adoption of these policies in their entirety by the Administration leaders means that no attempt will be made at a compromise or rapprochement on the question of reservations to the league covenant until the time has come for calling up the resolution of ratification. In the meantime, the Democratic leaders will concentrate all their strength on defeating the pending amendments.

The Republican opposition has reached the point where even the most radical of the "irreconcilables" are not confident that any of the pending amendments will be adopted. It is probable that the Shantung amendment will come up for consideration in the course of today's session, but a roll call is not expected before the middle of the week.

A survey of the situation would seem to indicate that the opposition will not rally more than 35 votes to support this textual change made in the treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee.

## POLISH MISSION WITH GENERAL DENIKIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that in view of the imminent junction of General Denikin and the Polish forces

General Denikin has issued an appeal to his troops pointing out that the Polish Military Mission has arrived at General Denikin's headquarters to work out a plan for combined operations.

## Fall of Nicolai Lenine Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Sunday)—The Helsinki Sanomat published on Saturday a Reval message stating that Nicolai Lenine has fallen, Kremlin is closed, and that Mr. Bersjinski, the president of the extraordinary commission for combating the counter-revolution, now holds power in Moscow.

## CHICAGO BREWERS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Rudolph Lederer, president of the North American Brewing Company, and another brewer were ordered held to the grand jury by Judge K. M. Landis, for brewing more than one-half of 1 per cent beer. Bonds of \$20,000 were furnished in each case.

## INDEX FOR OCTOBER 6, 1919

Art	Mr. X Returns	Reading History by the Beard	Spies and Chinese Craft	The Centenary of Courbet
Business and Finance	Stock Market Quotations	British Stock Markets Active	Kansas Wheat Acreage Large	Dividends Declared
Shoe Buyers in Boston	Market Opinions	September Stock Market Trading	Some Shrinkage in Business	
Editorials	Philadelphia Offers Hope and a Plan	Armenia's Appeal	Cases Before Industrial Conference	American Aid for Europe
English Railways	Notes and Comments			
General News	President Wilson Continues to Gain	Protest Regarding the Aland Islands	Belgian King and Queen Visit Boston	Atlantic Voyages by Air
Senate to Hasten Action on Treaty	Policy of "No Surrender"	Defeat of Shantung Amendment Forecast—Crisis Pending		
Democracy Committed to Wilson				
British Railway Strike Is Settled; Men Return Today				
Terms Agreed to Include Continuation of Negotiations Following Resumption and a Guarantee of Stabilization of Wages				
Protest Regarding the Aland Islands				
Soviet Government Addresses a Message to Foreign Ministers of Allied and Other Powers Opposing Decision of Council				
Early Peace Desired				
Polish Mission with General Denikin				
Fall of Nicolai Lenine Reported				
Chicago Brewers Held for Grand Jury				
Index for October 6, 1919				

## SENATE TO HASTEN ACTION ON TREATY

### Democrats Committed to Wilson Policy of "No Surrender"—Defeat of Shantung Amendment Forecast—Crisis Pending

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—With President Wilson temporarily taking no part in the fight on Capitol Hill over the treaty of peace and the League of Nations issue, his lieutenants on the floor of the Senate have assumed the full responsibility for carrying on the "no surrender" campaign according to the policies outlined by their chief in his appeal to the country for unqualified ratification of that document.

The adoption of these policies in their entirety by the Administration leaders means that no attempt will be made at a compromise or rapprochement on the question of reservations to the league covenant until the time has come for calling up the resolution of ratification. In the meantime, the Democratic leaders will concentrate all their strength on defeating the pending amendments.

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A survey of the situation would seem to indicate that the opposition will not rally more than 35 votes to support this textual change made in the treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee.

### Early Peace Desired

It is fully understood, however, that the defeat of the amendment on the floor has nothing to do with the merits of the change itself. It cannot be said that the promises, mostly verbal and from definite, made by the Tokyo Government, have changed the opinions of senators regarding the unrighteous character of the Shantung transaction. Apart from the senators who want to defeat the entire treaty, there is a reluctance to adopt an amendment which would inevitably mean the throwing back of the document into conference and further delay in the peace settlement. Peace considerations of political expediency on the part of many Republican senators, and personal loyalty to the President on the part of the great majority of Democrats, render the defeat of the amendment restoring to China her rights and her territory a foregone conclusion. The same conclusions practically hold good on the Johnson amendment equalizing the voting power of the British Empire and the United States in the assembly. Several senators who desire to see a league of nations feel that adoption of the Johnson amendment would unquestionably endanger the entire program for a league. For this reason, the Republican opposition cannot depend on lining up its entire strength in behalf of the amendment. The claim has been made in some quarters that senators who conceived this attack on the league were practically pledged to its defeat even before its birth in Paris.

### Outlook Still Uncertain

The Democratic leaders, however, are far from easy at the prospect of a roll call on the Johnson amendment. Sentiment is almost evenly divided, and its adoption or defeat is expected to depend on one or two votes. The maneuver whereby the opposition is planning to substitute reservations in the ratifying resolution to replace defeated amendments promises to bring about a complicated situation in the final crisis. It is pointed out by Administration leaders, for instance, that the adoption of a reservation affecting the constitution and the definition of voting power in league council and assembly would, to all effects and purposes, be an amendment, and in no sense a clarifying declaration. It is, in fact,

already intimated that if such reservations are added to those already proposed, there is grave danger that the treaty will be defeated. It is believed President Wilson would hesitate to submit to the signatory powers a treaty carrying reservations which were in effect amendments.

### Senator McCumber to Lead

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, one of the strongest friends of the treaty and the league on the Republican side, will lead the attack on the Johnson amendment when the Senate convenes today. The full restoration of Democratic confidence, it is said, depends on how many Republicans the North Dakota Senator can rally to his support.

Under the program of speedy action now agreed upon by both parties in the Senate, it is believed the program will be disposed of by the 1st of November. The two critical roll calls to come are on the Johnson amendment and the ratifying resolution embodying the reservations. It is the intention of the Democratic leaders not to seek any compromise on reservations until the debate discloses sentiment in the Senate. While reservations of some kind are inevitable, the character of the reservations may well lead to a protracted debate which may postpone final action beyond the date now contemplated.

## PROTEST REGARDING THE ALAND ISLANDS

### Soviet Government Addresses a Message to Foreign Ministers of Allied and Other Powers Opposing Decision of Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Moscow wireless message cites a protest which the Soviet Government has addressed by wireless to the foreign ministers of the allied and other interested powers regarding the reported decision of the Council of Five in Paris to determine whether Sweden or Finland shall have authority over the Aland Islands.

The protest contends that no treaty defining the Finnish frontier exists between Russia and Finland, and that the recognition of Finland's authority over the Aland Islands cannot be agreed to, except in accordance with such a treaty. Also that the Islands cannot be transferred to Sweden without the participation of Russia, as the geographical position of the islands closely binds their fate with the needs of the Russian population.

The protest adds that the allied governments have usurped authority which does not belong to them and announces that the Russian Soviet Government will recognize no arrangement regarding the Aland Islands concluded without its participation.

### Von der Goltz's Departure "Imminent"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message dated Friday reads: "General von der Goltz's departure from the Baltic provinces is imminent. While the nature of the state of affairs prevailing there does not permit the fixing of a definite day of departure, there is complete certainty among authoritative circles that the instructions received by the general, who has been recalled by the government, will be loyally obeyed."

### Prohibition Order Rescinded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Polish authorities, on occupying parts of the Minsk Government, have rescinded the prevailing prohibition order and sanctioned the sale of spirits.

### Peace Negotiations to Be Initiated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Sunday)—The Baltic states conference at Dorpat has been concluded. The delegates are reliably reported to have decided to initiate peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks, which will also be conducted at Dorpat.

### German Reply to Allied Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The German Government has addressed a long note to the Supreme Council, replying to the allied note of September 28 regarding evacuation of the Baltic states. The note points to the measures already taken by the German Government, such as the order for the stoppage of food, supplies of ammunition and of pay and the order of replacement of General von der Goltz by General von Eberhard.

The German Government expresses a firm determination to fulfill its obligations in the matter of evacuation, but considers that the allied governments must admit that it has no further military means at its disposal, and protests strongly against the threat of renewed blockade. It finally proposes the immediate appointment of a mixed German and allied commission to investigate facts and take and supervise the requisite measures. Simultaneously the German Government has addressed a proclamation to the German troops concerned appealing for the last time to their consciences and pointing out that the whole Nation will starve unless they withdraw this month.

## BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE IS SETTLED; MEN RETURN TODAY

### Terms Agreed to Include Continuation of Negotiations Following Resumption and a Guarantee of Stabilization of Wages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—An official message issued this afternoon from Downing Street stated that the great railway strike had been settled. The terms of settlement, which were published at 7 p. m., were as follows:

1. Work is to be resumed forthwith.
2. On the full resumption of work, negotiations shall be continued with the understanding that they will be completed before Dec. 31, 1919.
3. Wages will be stabilized at the present level up to Sept. 30, 1920, it being agreed that at any time after Aug. 1, 1920, they may be reviewed in the light of the circumstances then existing.
4. No adult railwaymen shall receive less than 51s. a week while the cost of living is not less than 110 per cent above the pre-war level.
5. The railwaymen's union agrees that the men shall work harmoniously with the railway servants who remained at or returned to work and the government and the unions agree that no man shall be prejudiced in any way as a result of the strike.
6. Arrears of wages which were withheld owing to the breach of contract, will be paid after the resumption of work.

### Views of Union Officials

The news of the strike settlement was received with jubilation at Unity House where the flag was immediately run up. To press representatives J. Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said that the settlement, in his opinion, was eminently satisfactory and would prove more beneficial to the railwaymen than appeared on the surface. W. W. Cooke, president of the Firemen's Union, also expressed satisfaction at the way the negotiations had terminated. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, has issued instructions to the railwaymen to return to work tomorrow. In view of the settlement, the trade union conference which was convened for Tuesday, has been canceled.

The announcement that the disastrous railway strike was settled was also greeted with wild enthusiasm by the crowd assembled in the vicinity of Downing Street awaiting word of how the negotiations were proceeding. There was a general feeling of optimism this morning that matters would be satisfactorily settled and it was known that the Cabinet had been convened at a late hour last night as a result of a favorable turn in events following a visit of the National Union of Railwaymen executive and conciliation committee to Downing Street in the afternoon.

George N. Barnes was the first to visit the Premier's residence this morning and was quickly followed by Sir Eric and Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Maurice Hankey and Sir David Shackleton. At 11:20 a. m. the members of the railwaymen's executive arrived followed immediately by the members of the conciliation committee. Mr. Thomas, accompanied by C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. Bromley arrived last.

### "It's All Over, Boys"

The proceedings commenced punctually at 11:30 a. m. Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir Robert Horne left Downing Street shortly after 2 p. m., while the conference with the Premier was still in progress. Late in the afternoon the delegates emerged from Downing Street and were driven away in taxicabs. Mr. Thomas, who was received with rounds of cheers, leaned over the side of the car shouting, "It's all over, boys. Work will be resumed tomorrow." The news of settlement spread like wildfire among the crowd everywhere, being greeted with the greatest rejoicing. This evening the Premier motored to Buckingham Palace and was immediately received by the King who had arrived last night by motor car from Scotland.

The railway crisis which was so suddenly precipitated arose not out of any new demand by the railwaymen, but on the question of standardization, which had been the subject of negotiations for the past six months. An agreement was arrived at in February which stabilized existing wages until December, with a proviso enabling both sides to negotiate a basis of standardization for all grades. "It was understood, it appears, that the basis would be in an upward direction, but in some cases the proposals for a basis for standardization made no allowance for the position of those more highly paid than others. Consequently, if the existing agreement for wages, which was to terminate in December, had continued in operation, this would have meant a reduction of as much as 14s. a week in some grades. The railwaymen made a demand for an immediate settlement which would be satisfactory to them, and the inability of the authorities to bring about such a settlement brought events to their sudden crisis."

### Paris Theater Strike Ended

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The theater strike ended today. An agree-



ment between the managers and the Theater Workers' Federation was reached through the mediation of Louis Laffere, Minister of Instruction.

### Situation on Saturday

Crisis Takes More Favorable Turn—Committee Issues Manifesto

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The ebb and flow of the long drawn-out struggle between the railwaymen and the government still continues, but the crisis took a more favorable turn today and hopes that a basis of agreement will yet be reached were greatly strengthened this evening when, following a long conference at Unity House, a conciliation committee of transport workers and other trade unions and the railwaymen's executive, again visited Downing Street. The delegation saw Mr. Bonar Law and the interview was adjourned.

This evening the conciliation committee of the trade union conference published a manifesto seriously warning the government that although doing their utmost to keep the door open for negotiations, the committee was unanimously of the opinion that the government's terms were not merely harsh, but impossible of acceptance.

### Government Policy Decried

The manifesto complains that the government's conduct of the negotiations indicated a desire to inflict punishment upon the railwaymen's union for the policy they had adopted in striking. It also warns the government that they have underestimated the power of resistance of the railwaymen's union and the fighting capacity of the whole trade union movement. It adds that the committee is satisfied that the present struggle is the outcome of organized trade union policy to improve wages and the general economic status and is fully convinced that the responsible authorities of the country, in conjunction with the railwaymen's executive, should make yet another effort to settle the dispute which, if it lasts much longer, will, if it last much longer, must destroy the whole industry of the country.

A National Trade Union Conference, the manifesto further states, has been convened for Tuesday to consider the situation from the viewpoint of the whole trade union movement, and warns the government that unless a more reasonable attitude is adopted before conference assemblies, it will be impossible to avert a wide-spread extension of the strike with all its consequences.

### Premier Issues Summons

Meantime the Premier has summoned the heads of the principal authorities to a meeting in London on Tuesday to consider matters of urgent public importance arising out of the railway strike. The appeal is being responded to from all parts of the country and the Lord Mayor of London has given immediate effect to the Premier's message and a committee has been appointed to organize a citizen guard.

The food supplies in the country are reported to be abundant and the train service is being well maintained. Several attempted outrages on trains are reported, and there have been a few regrettable attacks on volunteers, but on the whole there have been few disturbances. Buses and trams are still running. A number of bluejackets arrived at Cardiff today for various centers in South Wales. The dockers in the employ of the Port of London Authority, at an informal meeting today, decided not to strike under any circumstances, even if ordered to by their leaders.

### King and Queen Reach London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The King and Queen arrived in London yesterday evening, having traveled from Balmoral by motor car. Princes Albert and Henry are sailing to London on an Aberdeen steamer, while the royal household staff and baggage are proceeding from Aberdeen on the royal yacht, Alexandra.

### STATE TROOPS INTO ILLINOIS CENTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—State troops were moved into Indiana Harbor and East Chicago, big steel manufacturing centers of the Calumet district to the west of Gary in Indiana, yesterday, following rioting, which broke out in Gary the day before, and through Sunday the situation was generally quiet. The troops were asked by Sheriff Barnes of the county. The Mayor of Gary, W. F. Hodges, took the position yesterday that he wanted to do without troops, maintaining order within the city by a strong administration and measures of protection. The other two communities are united as one municipality, and it is charged that their Mayor, a union sympathizer, has afforded no protection to men seeking to go to work. In Gary the Mayor has insisted that anyone so desiring may work and be unmolested in his home.

The Gary rioting revolved around some Negroes seen headed toward the mills in a street car. They were pulled out and several were badly beaten. A great crowd quickly collected, and missiles flew, but the police ultimately got things under control.

### DELEGATES TO BE SENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The International Trade Unions League has authorized its affiliated unions to send its delegates to the Washington Labor Conference on learning that the German and Austrian delegates are to be allowed to participate.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE CONFERENCE HOPE

Basis of Cooperation May Be Found, Despite Defections, Before Delegates Convene—Railroad Men May Yet Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Participants in the national industrial conference which opens in the Pan-American Building today are approaching it with an underlying hope that the mists which are confusing the industrial and social situation may be in part, at least, dispersed and that, with employer talking with employee and Capital elbowing Labor, a better understanding may be arrived at and some basis of agreement and cooperation for the future planned.

There is no use blinking the fact that there is an impairment of the solidarity of the forces summoned to the conference table by the President "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry," as he put it in his letter.

The most conspicuous defection is that of the railroad unions, although there is an eleventh-hour hope that they may be brought in. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the three women invited to participate in the conference a few days ago, has also declined to be present. Elbert H. Gary and Samuel Gompers will attend, with an apparently irreconcilable difference between them, according to the statements made by them before the Senate Education and Labor Committee last week.

### Position of Railroad Men

In regard to the railroad men's position, there was little likelihood that it would be definitely decided before this morning. Messages have been sent out to the unions and replies are now being received. A meeting will be held by the representatives of the Brotherhoods at 10 o'clock this morning, the same time at which the Labor delegates are to meet to discuss policies and program. It is hoped the road will be prepared at that time for announcement of their intention of joining the conference. Only one representative of the Brotherhoods, Timothy Shea, of the firemen, was in Washington over yesterday. Warren S. Stone, of the engineers, is not expected to come, but will send a representative if favorable action is taken regarding the conference. W. G. Lee, representing the trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, of the conductors, are expected to be here by today. The Brotherhoods are not members of the American Federation of Labor, but they work in harmony with it.

There are 16 unions of men more or less closely connected with the railroads in the federation, and they have been deeply disappointed that they have no direct representation in the conference. They had hoped that the three delegates to be appointed last week were for them, but as it turned out women were appointed. It has been suggested that the real reason for insistence upon recognition of these unions was the desire of the backers of the Plumb plan to have ample representation at the conference. Mr. Gompers, who has not been an advocate of the Plumb plan, sent a telegram to the railroad men, urging upon them the importance of their being represented and giving the reasons.

### Criticism of Appointments

There has been much criticism of some of the selections made by the President for representatives of the public, notably of Elbert H. Gary and John D. Rockefeller Jr. While these appointments were probably made, as has been stated, at the instance of a man who stands close to the President, they are believed to have had the sanction of Mr. Gompers, the idea being to get these men, who are so reluctant to meet leaders of union Labor, to sit down with them at the table at an important conference, to promote acquaintance and exchange of views.

Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who declined to serve, was replaced by B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees of the American Federation of Labor. His acceptance of the place depends on the action of the unions affiliated with his department, but it is believed that under advice from Mr. Gompers they will approve of his attending the conference. In place of Edwin F. Gay, appointed on the committee to represent the public, Henry G. Dennison, of South Framingham, Massachusetts, has been selected. Mr. Gay not having returned from Europe.

### AMERICAN OFFICER REPORTED EXECUTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—According to information from Warsaw it is reported that Brigadier General Jadin of the American Army, who accompanied Henry Morgenthau on his recent mission to Poland, has been captured and executed by the Bolsheviks while motoring from Luck to Kiev. Roving bands of Bolsheviks have infested the region concerned for some time and it is apprehended that they have dealt similarly with General Jadin's British companion, Lieut. H. A. Bowe.

### CENSORSHIP IN ITALY AGAIN ESTABLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The military censorship has been reestablished in Italy. Meanwhile it is announced that the blockade of Fiume has been

raised. The Tribuna learns that all American and French ships have left Spalato where only the Italian cruiser Puglia remains. The Duke of Aosta and General Grazioli have returned to Rome from Trieste. According to the Tribuna, they were sent by the King to negotiate with Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio.

Serbian Minister Issues Denial  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Serbian minister in Paris has issued a denial that the Jugo-Slavs are mobilizing and moving on Fiume. On the contrary, he states, they are quite content to place their confidence in the Peace Conference.

## GERMAN MENACE IN BALTIC PROVINCES

United States Army Officer Writes That the Policy of the Allies Is Not Carried Out and Germans Are Insolent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A United States Army officer in charge of the children's relief program of the American Relief Administration for Latvia has written a letter to the local office of that committee, pointing out that the perils which threaten the relief program in the Baltic provinces are the Bolsheviks and the Germans. He then says:

"The Germans promise to save the people. It may surprise you to know that there are estimated to be over 100,000 German troops in this general neighborhood. They have never gone away, although ordered to do so many times. It does not look as if they had the slightest respect for the outcome of the Peace Conference. In fact, they have not, and laugh at it as affecting themselves.

"It is well known that they are receiving more troops than they send home. Only 25 miles from here they occupy a city, Mitau. Two days ago they broke into the Lett commandant's house, despoiled it, took many thousands of rubles, rounded up and disarmed several hundred Lett soldiers and took away even their shoes. A speech was made by a German major saying that the troops, even their acts, were not authorized by the German Government and they need not fear punishment. He went on verbally to attack the Allies and especially the British. He stated that the Allies have done nothing for these people and will not do anything for them. Germany will help them and save them, he said.

### Allied Officers Insulted

"I have seen in one German military official communication reference to the promise of land here to every German soldier who is here. All the German soldiers expect to be given money and land. A torchlight procession took place in Mitau and an open affiliation with the Russian troops. The few allied officers are insulted and ignored. Machine guns are posted everywhere over the whole city, and the territory is under the military rule of the Germans. The poor Lettish Government, only 25 miles away, are unable to cope with the situation.

"If the Germans are allowed to remain and no help is given these people, Bolshevism will prevail. If the Germans act as saviors, they will remain and absolutely administer this country and never leave it again. Can anything be done to solve the problem so that neither Germany nor the Bolsheviks will prevail? Certainly. It can be done by food, clothing, boots, arms, ammunition, etc., plus moral support. Cannot we of America help in the way of food and clothing? This of itself would not only be humanitarian, but it would do more to crush Bolshevism within and keep it out than any one thing except arms to fight it.

### Germans Aggressive

"I would like Mr. Hoover to consider this subject, and I wish our government would see this terrible situation as every one of the American and British officers sees it. I can assure you this picture is a mild one and does not begin to cover the ground. All the interference by the Germans with our work, all the stealing of cattle, food, and supplies from this poor, harried country, all the insults and robberies and free-booting that takes place daily—these points are not touched up. The whole trouble is that the policy of the Allies has not been carried out, while the Germans have been insolently aggressive. It looks to me as though all of our work here is imperiled and that what has been done will go for naught—unless we have more real substantial help."

### AMBASSADORSHIP TO VATICAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message contradicts the rumors that the Bavarian ambassadorship to the Vatican has been abolished. The Bavarian Foreign Minister, it states, announces that the offices of Ambassador and Nuncio still exist.

### MILITARY RULING ABOLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—According to a German wireless message the order prohibiting the American occupation troops from having intercourse with German civilians is now abolished.

### GREEK PREMIER IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Greek premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, accompanied by Mr. Vassiloboulos, reached Folkestone from Paris on Friday and motored to London. He afterward left for the country.

## TREATY DISCUSSION IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Virtual Repetition of Ratification Debate Results From Taking Up of Postponed Motions—Relation of Germany to League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Though the vote to ratify the treaty had been taken by the Chamber on Thursday, the debate yesterday was still exclusively on the same subject, the referred motions which had been postponed until after ratification resulting in a virtual repetition of the entire treaty discussion.

André Lefèvre spoke at some length on his motion for the disarmament of Germany and was supported by Marcel Cachin. Mr. Lefèvre demanded the country's immediate and complete disarmament, while Mr. Cachin proposed universal disarmament. "Willingly," said Mr. Lefèvre, "but wait until after the Germans begin." Mr. Cachin declared that he did not mean the Allies to disarm first, but added that the Allies had aided Germany to reconstitute her army. He cited the speech of the German Minister of National Defense, Dr. Gustave Noske, thanking the Allies for not insisting on the reduction of effectives within certain time limits.

This brought an emphatic denial from Mr. Clemenceau, who said that the incident referred to dated back to the period of the armistice. His worst enemy, he declared, could not accuse him of having reconstructed the German Army. Mr. Cachin said it was thought that General von der Goltz had indirectly benefited from the Allies' support. Mr. Clemenceau replied, "I deny it absolutely."

Mr. Tardieu answered Mr. Lefèvre in the same vein as during the defense of the treaty, article 168, he said, was sufficient. Germany was not entirely disarmed because of her police needs and the necessity of frontier protection.

### René Viviani's Plea

René Viviani in an eloquent plea showed that the situation was controlled by the Allies and said that when the Germans disarm, there will be no longer any reason to refuse them immediate access to the League of Nations. If they have risen up, while waiting for ratification of the treaty by the Allies, and if they rise again during the coming months, will it be our fault, he asked, or that of the Americans, who seem to wish to delay their ratification.

Mr. Viviani's conclusion was that the commission's motion attained the same end as Mr. Lefèvre's, while giving the French representatives a greater amount of power. They could, therefore, negotiate at any moment that appeared most opportune. Mr. Clemenceau here showed signs of approval, and at once Mr. Lefèvre withdrew his motion and sided with the commission's motion, which was then passed unanimously.

The text reads as follows: The Chamber asks the government to come to an understanding with the allied and associated powers to put into execution all measures rendering effective the disarmament of Germany and her allies by the interdiction of the manufacture of certain war matériel and by all other measures adjudged necessary.

Pierre Renaudel proposed that in addition the Chamber further asks the Government of France, first, to summon, in agreement with President Wilson and when the United States has ratified the treaty, an immediate meeting of the League of Nations, and second, to commission the French delegates to propose the examination of the measures which by progressively reducing armaments, as provided by Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, will permit the final consummation of a general disarmament.

### Mr. Clemenceau Asks Question

"Why do you speak especially of President Wilson," asked Mr. Clemenceau. "Because it is he," was the reply. "who is charged with calling a meeting of the League of Nations." Mr. Clemenceau then proposed that the words "who shall call a meeting of the conference" be inserted in the motion after the name of President Wilson. "We do not know," he said, "when the covenant will be ratified by the American Senate, but even if it is not ratified, I believe President Wilson will not less call a meeting of the League of Nations."

Mr. Renaudel's motion was adopted by 441 votes to 1. The Chamber then unanimously adopted Vincent Auriol's motion relative to a proper division of the war expenses. The motion reads that the Chamber, confident of the good faith and justice of the allied and associated powers, asks the government to pursue with them financial negotiations to make sure first, that the German payments be effected by proper priority until complete compensation be rendered for the damages caused in the invaded or devastated regions; second, that the unity, born of the war, be continued, as much in order to assure the execution by Germany of her obligations as to guarantee by common effort and common action, in the region of finance, the rapid restoration of the invaded and devastated regions, and third, that an agreement be reached between the allied and associated powers for an equitable division of the costs of the war.

### Date of Convocation of New Chamber

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Friday)—Confirmation has been received of the report that the government will propose in the Chamber, as soon as the debate on the motions supplementary to the peace treaty is closed, a measure fixing Nov. 30 as the date of the expiration of the powers of the present Chamber.

This proposal will be examined by the commission on universal suffrage and reported on Tuesday or Wednesday.

As there cannot be any interruption in the exercise of the power, this Chamber, the new Chamber, convoked by decree to an extraordinary session, will enter on its functions on Dec. 1. Concerning the order of the elections, the government desires priority for the legislative and not municipal elections. If, however, the proposition be presented to place the legislative last, the government will pass a question of confidence.

### Treaty Is Sent to French Senate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The peace treaty was sent to the Senate yesterday. It was decided that the report of the commission be read on Tuesday and that the discussion on the treaty should begin on Thursday.

### Ratification Vote Received in Silence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Friday)—After a discussion of more than a month, when the vote on the treaty favoring ratification in the Chamber was taken yesterday, the result which was read at 6:10 p. m., was received in profound silence. The last protest before the debate closed was made by the deputies of the devastated regions desiring the complete disarmament of Germany.

## EARLY MEETING OF LEAGUE IS URGED

Mr. Clemenceau Outlines to Col. E. M. House His Reasons for Necessity of Calling a Meeting in Washington in November

PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. Clemenceau has written Col. E. M. House, a member of the American peace delegation, urging that a meeting of the League of Nations be held in Washington under the chairmanship of President Wilson early in November. The Premier's letter, which outlines his reasons for the calling of such a meeting, was officially published today. It was written on Sept. 4, 1919, and follows:

"My dear Friend: I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Paris before your return to America, but our friend, Capt. André Tardieu, says that this is not certain, and, therefore it seems well to communicate to you reflections suggested by decisions to be taken concerning the League of Nations.

"In the first place, it seems to me that the first meeting of the league in Washington under the presidency of Mr. Wilson should be urgently called at the earliest possible moment. Owing to the hopes this league has caused to be born, and to facilitate the solution of international problems facing all nations, I would suggest the meeting be held the first week of the coming November and would propose the invitation of the greatest possible number of statesmen whose names were associated with the creation of the League of Nations. Undoubtedly there would be only a small amount of current business to transact, but the program would have this capital advantage: it would put in action the league, which still exists only on paper.

"Finally, do not you think it would be a great advantage for the ex-officio members of the League of Nations to be enabled to exchange views on the general direction of the line to be pursued? No man is better qualified than President Wilson to remind the peoples at the opening of the first assembly that the League of Nations will have prestige and influence in times of peace only if it succeeds in maintaining and developing the feeling of international solidarity from which it was born during the war at the call of Mr. Wilson. I, myself, shall be happy to second him in this task.

"GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.  
"P. S. I have written a similar letter to Mr. Lloyd George."

## FRENCH MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—This morning Mr. Clemenceau had an interview with Col. E. M. House at the War Ministry. A French mission to the United States under the presidency of Mr. Schneider will leave Paris tomorrow at 8 p. m. by special train from the Invalides. Colonel and Mrs. House will leave for America at the same time.

## NEW CABINET IN RUMANIA FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BUCHAREST, Rumania (Sunday)—A new Rumanian Cabinet, composed mostly of generals, has been formed by General Vaitolano, who also holds an interim Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which had been offered to Nicholas Misha, the Rumanian Minister in London.

## PETROLEUM EXPORT PROHIBITED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Board of Trade has prohibited the export of petrol or petroleum products to any destination except under special license.

## DEMORILIZATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A War Office announcement regarding demobilization states that the numbers discharged or demobilized by Oct. 1 were: Officers, 142,889; other ranks, 3,268,001.

## MR. CARRANZA SAID TO BE DISPLEASED

Withdrawal of Ambassador Is Taken as Evidence of Mexican President's Resentment at Absence of Mr. Fletcher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No surprise is occasioned in diplomatic circles in Washington by the announcement at Mexico City, Mexico, that Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, will not return to Washington. The decision was made known following a conference on Oct. 2 with President Carranza at Cuatro Ciénegas.

It is stated that Mr. Bonillas will take charge temporarily of the Mexican Foreign Office. Alfonso Siller, formerly acting Minister to Brazil from Mexico, will come to Washington as chargé d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy, and the ambassadorship will be vacant until the United States returns Henry F. Fletcher to his post as Ambassador to Mexico City. Mr. Fletcher has been retained by the State Department here for several months on special duty in connection with Mexican problems, which have been acute at times, owing to attacks against United States citizens in Mexico. President Carranza is said to resent Mr. Fletcher's absence, and the withdrawal of Mr. Bonillas is believed to be in emphasis of his displeasure.

The visit of President Carranza to northern Mexico is being watched with interest, as this is the region where bandits and rebels, notably Francisco Villa, are most active. His trip is pointed to, by those opposed to intervention by the United States, as proving that conditions are becoming more settled, although there is a heavy guard accompanying him.

Relations between Great Britain and Mexico are further strained by the recent action of the Mexican Government in refusing to visé passports for subjects of Great Britain to enter Mexico unless they already have connections there. The precise reason for this action has not been learned by officials, although it is attributed to the resentment said to be felt at the failure of Great Britain to recognize

the Carranza Government. Inasmuch as the European powers generally have looked to the United States to safeguard their rights in Mexico, rather than resort to drastic action themselves, the problem of the State Department is seriously complicated by such unfriendly manifestations.

By such means as are at the disposal of the British Government since its diplomatic representatives left Mexico, the passport order is being protested.

## AMERICA'S FINANCIAL RELATION TO ALLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Matin this morning discusses the financial solidarity of the Allies in their relation to America. The article says that Americans, who have lent the Allies about \$9,000,000,000 francs current exchange, are unwilling to accept the burden of a European debt. Mr. Polk, it says, has stated that before talking of the Allies' financial solidarity, it was necessary to establish the Allies' political solidarity.

The article concludes by showing that the United States is financially interested in the Allies, especially France, and that America is ready to render aid, though, it says, she is apparently not ready to shoulder fully her proportionate share of war expenses.

## COURSE OF EVENTS THAT PRECEDED WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that despite the protest of Bismarck's heirs, the Cotta Publishing Company is preparing an issue of the third volume of Bismarck's reminiscences, which was not to be published during the lifetime of the former German Kaiser, Wilhelm II. The company considers that this stipulation has now become invalid.

A further message states that Baron von Eckstein, for many years counselor at the German Embassy in London, is publishing his reminiscences and announces that his book will include numerous secret documents regarding the English offers of alliance between 1895 and 1901 and others showing the true course of events that preceded the war.



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## REPUBLICANS PLAN NATIONAL BUDGET

Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of United States House of Representatives Will Propose Complete Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After the conclusion of the hearings on the budget system before the House Appropriations Committee, James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, its chairman, announced on Saturday that he would submit on Friday of this week a bill providing for a complete budget system, which he hoped would come up for the consideration of the House not later than the middle of October.

The announcement was made after former President William Howard Taft and Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, had followed many distinguished witnesses and economists before the committee to urge a new departure in the method of making appropriations by Congress itself, and the initiation of them by the executive departments. The promised legislation is regarded as the most important step toward reform undertaken by this Congress.

Mr. Taft urged the adoption of an executive budget system, where the President would, in the first instance, through the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as his financial agent, submit each year a budget for current expenditures of the different departments. He advocated also an amendment of the law to permit officers of the Cabinet to go on the floor of either house of Congress to defend the appropriations proposed for their departments.

Secretary Glass urged the importance of the legislation, declaring that at the present time the Secretary of the Treasury has all the responsibility for financing the government, but no power whatever over the estimates submitted by bureaus anxious to enhance the importance of their work without due regard to the purse of the Nation. He insisted that the budget-making body should be in the Treasury Department, to enable the financial officer of the government to keep informed on the appropriations demanded. An executive budget, he asserted, would in no way encroach on the constitutional rights of Congress to initiate legislation, but would separate the money expended by Congress and that asked by the President for the conduct of the government.

## STEPS TO PROTECT GASOLINE BUYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—About 40 gasoline dealers of this city were summoned to the State House recently by Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Standards, who told them that his inspectors had found short measure was given them in buying gasoline. In one instance, only three pints was given as a gallon, he said.

Mr. Hanson said that the men who had been called to the State House were not suspected of intentional short selling, although certain other dealers, who had been warned in the past, would be called into court at once. He said that he wanted to enlist their aid in the protection of the public. The three principal causes of shortage, he said, come from failure to drain the pipe, or are produced by a shortage or surplus of gasoline in the pump. He urged upon them their own responsibility for the correctness of the pump, and recommended strongly that they make sure they get from wholesalers all the gasoline they pay for.

## GENERAL JADWIN REPORTED SAFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Brig.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, of the United States Army, who was reported to have been captured and executed by the Bolsheviks in Ukraine while on a mission to investigate conditions for the American Peace Commission at Paris, is declared to be safe and well. In a cable message from Hugh Babson, United States Minister to Poland, to the War Department.

## CANDY DEMAND CUTS DOWN SUGAR SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—New England's supply of sugar for the coming three months will be approximately 25 per cent below normal, according to an announcement on Thursday by Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the State Commission on Necessaries of Life. The shortage, he said, is due mainly to increased demand for candy making. During the past nine months, he said, imports of sugar to New England have been 191,000 pounds, as against 140,000 for 1918, but consumption of sugar has been

far in excess of anything known in the past.

He said that the only sugar shipped abroad in sugar allotted to England by the Sugar Equalization Board, and that only 700 tons of sugar destined for New England had been diverted. That, he said, was by mistake. A voluntary committee of the sugar trade will endeavor to equalize allotments to wholesalers and supply men, thus coping with the problem. Sugar cards will not be used except as a final resort, he said.

It was also announced that the com-

## A KING AND QUEEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At this writing King Albert of Belgium has just completed a trip over New York City in a hydroplane. It was an unexpected trip. Schedules mean little to the King. The morning paper may say he is going to the Stock Exchange at 10:30, but it is more likely that he will be half a mile above

pamphlet, at any moment, can keep a good King inside, especially if he likes to ride in the rain.

King Albert also likes engineering and architecture. He rode about gazing at bridges and buildings. He wanted to see the longest and the highest. He enjoyed seeing Morning-side Heights, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, university buildings, the Williamsburg Bridge, the Park Avenue viaduct and the shipping in the rivers. And the Queen, the very same night, after shopping part of the afternoon, glancing in at a cabaret, and

Prince is content to let them do his share.

The smiles showered upon the thousands of children in Central Park were especially valuable, because they were bestowed despite a scorching sun. As the royal party walked about among the children, even a newspaper man, if he permitted himself so shamelessly to submit to his emotions, could pump up a tear or two over the sight of child after child gazing rapturously at King, Queen and Prince, as though a new page of a wonderful book of fairy tales had just been turned. There was less significance, perhaps, in this general attitude of the children toward the great Belgian hero and heroine about whom they had been told so much, than there was in the charming pictures presented by the King and Queen as they graciously paused to shake hands and speak with two little Belgian refugees. Here, in just a brief moment of a hurried day, the sacrifice of Belgium and the world's admiration for that brave people was symbolized.

## Doing the Unexpected

But nothing that happened in Central Park reformed the King's habit of doing the unexpected. Within half an hour, when he should have been back at the Waldorf, he was out beyond Riverside Drive. Returning, he and the Queen left wreaths at Grant's tomb. Where he had hidden the wreaths all that time nobody knew. And who suggested that he visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art was also not a matter of general information. A democratic King and Queen, as the man in the American street thinks, should not be submitted to boredom in such an unfrequented place as an art museum. Americans should give the first royal pair that ever visit them a good time. If they must see pictures, take them to the movies.

The point is that the King and Queen probably like both. They walk with a royal air, as kings and queens should, but they know how to bend. Every moment of their stay in New York they proved that they were people. The trappings of their royalty appeared to be mere theatrical costumes. They laid them aside with ease and, it is to be suspected, an air of relief. It was easy to believe the story that during the war they lived in a seaside village and walked along the shore frequently with the children of the place. It was easy, also, to credit the report that when the King was in the United States some twenty years ago he was a newspaper reporter for a time. One regrets that the King was not required to report one of his own flying trips around the city. But that is getting into that other story again.

For now it is enough to say that the King, smashing schedules with royal abandon, has been a busy, thoroughly likable person in New York City. The Queen has aroused affection in everyone who has seen her. The Prince has conducted himself in a reserved manner that arouses something like commiseration for him in his unlucky lot. Nothing could be more natural, or pleasing, than to imagine all three, during their retirement in California, as living a normal family life without any suspicion of scepter or crown. But if their stay in that State is to be held incognito by the State Department, then the King is likely to break loose and run all over the place.

## DRY CANDIDATE IN NEW JERSEY LOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Gov. William N. Runyon, who had the support of the Anti-Saloon League, received 58,876 votes, against the 64,245 polled in the state primaries last week for Governor by A. K. Bugbee, State Comptroller, who declared prohibition was not a state issue. Thomas L. Raymond, a wet Republican, received 39,373 votes, and Warren C. King, 2776. On the Democratic side, Edward I. Edwards received 56,612 votes, James R. Nugent, 43,612, and Frank M. McDermitt, 5095. All are wets.



Stenographic impressions of the visit of Belgian royalty to New York

mission recommends purchase of coal for the winter months at once, because there is no likelihood of lower prices before spring. If consumers place orders at once, it will be possible to make provision for the supply needed in New England, though at present the situation is complicated by a strike of tugboat engineers.

Since the publication of the first fair price list by the state commission, it is said, prices of pork products have been lowered 10 per cent, beef 6 per cent, lamb 5 per cent, and general groceries 5.3 per cent. In everything except butter and eggs, further declines are expected.

## JAPAN'S AIMS SAID TO BE MISREPRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Following an address by Dr. John C. Ferguson, an adviser to the Chinese Government, in which the provision of the peace treaty awarding Shantung to Japan was attacked, Dr. T. Iyemaga, of the East and West News Bureau, presented Japan's side of the case before the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday. Dr. Iyemaga said that Japan's aims had been misrepresented to the American people and that Japan sought, in Shantung, only economic rights similar to those held by other powers elsewhere in China. He said that Shantung concessions do not impair Chinese territorial integrity, but rather restore it, since Germany had overriden Chinese sovereignty in 1898 by the Kiaochow treaty. China, he said, is today a republic in name only; in fact, he said, it is a military dictatorship.

## PRESIDENT'S GIFTS OF 'INSIGNIFICANT' VALUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Gifts received by President Wilson while in Europe were of "very insignificant" value, Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, said in announcing on Saturday that he had prepared and would submit an answer to a resolution introduced by W. A. Rodenberg (R.), Representative from Illinois, asking as to reports that the gifts were valued at \$1,000,000.

Mr. Tumulty said the President received no gifts which would have required an Act of Congress for him to accept, and that in every case it was made known he was to receive a present he consulted the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General as to whether he could legally accept. The most valuable present, Mr. Tumulty said, was a gold casket, which contained a certificate of citizenship from the City of London. The King of Italy presented the President with two old guns, and the King of England gave him a book.

by that time. The King, like the democratic monarch he is supposed to be, apparently does not believe what he reads in the newspapers. He did not believe a press association representative who told him on the other side, before he started for the United States, that for some time after his arrival he was to be kept incognito by an unsophisticated State Department.

"Incognito?" repeated the King; then, with a smile, "How many papers has your association in America? One thousand? And you said incognito?" And so, the moment the King's ship was within hailing distance of shore, New York knew it; and from that moment New York, repeating, in its own patois, "Whadya mean incognito?" has been conscious of the King's presence, and has blarneying, blusteringly, frankly, and sometimes screamingly made the King conscious of its own.

## An Uncertain King

It is one thing to know that a king and a queen and her lady-in-waiting and all the other dignitaries of story-book royalty are in one's midst, and quite another to put one's finger on them at any given moment. When the King was supposed to be resting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel one evening he was walking about the streets in civilian clothes. When he was supposed to start for the North River to embark on a steamer which would land him in the city officially, he started for the East River. When the ceremony of reviewing thousands of school children in Central Park completed, he was supposed to start back for regions where telephones were plentiful in order that the afternoon newspaper men might telephone their stories, he suddenly decided to go motoring for an hour or so, so far up town that nobody seemed to realize who he was; that district which one funny press fellow described as "unconscious anyway." And twice on that trip those newspaper men, alert in trailing all kinds of big game, lost the scent, actually lost a King and Queen. But that, as one would say even though Kipling had not said it first, is another story, for another time.

## Speaking Incognito

There was, however, a whole day during which the place of the King and Queen and the Prince in the city was fixed and officially unshakable. It was the first day. The royal party must rest after its arduous ocean trip. A paternal State Department was determined that no one should know they were at hand until a whole day after everybody knew it. They were at the Waldorf. All day. No one could see them. They could see nobody. So the King took a motor trip. The freedom of the city was not his, officially, until next day. But not even a State Department, expecting an anarchist to leap through a window, brandishing a gun or waving a Soviet

failing to get into a motion picture show, did not get back to the hotel until 11:30 o'clock, finding that the King had not come in even then. It was a great day, speaking incognito. Speaking Officially

But the next day miles of official red tape, scores of silk hats, an unbelievable number of long-tailed coats and ascot ties formed a sort of smoke screen around the royal party. His father and mother did not seem to mind, but the Prince, whose movements on the day of incognito, unfortunately, were not recorded, seemed to be more bored by his job than ever. Everybody sets him down as a fine chap, and nobody blames him for being utterly unable to smile at cheering throngs all day long. Some one in a royal party has to preserve a sufficiently sober face. The King and Queen, evidently can smile for hours at a stretch with impunity to their good natures and without damage to their countenances. And apparently the

## CONTROL OF ROADS' EXCESS PROFITS

Congress Has Regulatory Power, According to Counsel for Security Holders, Who Take Issue With Charles E. Hughes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Congress is declared to have the power to regulate excess profits of railroads above a fair return on the value of their property, in an opinion made public yesterday by Elihu Root, John S. Miller, Hugh L. Bond Jr., and Fordney Johnston, constituting the advisory council of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.

The opinion was given in answer to an opinion by Charles Evans Hughes that the exercise of such power by Congress would be unconstitutional. They take issue with Mr. Hughes on the broad ground that rates cannot be calculated exactly to yield a fair return and, therefore, in taking over any excess earnings the government would not be confiscating property.

As for the shippers' interest in any excess earnings, counsel for the association reason that a rebate to them would be more objectionable than for Congress to deal with the excess in the interest of transportation as a whole. It is admitted that individual railroads, under rates made to sustain a group of railroads, may show excessive earnings, but this is said to be unavoidable so long as weak and strong systems are banded together.

"Our conclusion is that the principle of grouping great carriers into competitive areas for the purpose of rate-making, accompanied by appropriate provisions for the regulation of excess earnings, is clearly within the power of Congress, and none of the criticism directed against the process or criticizing the provisions of the original draft of the Cummins Bill which has been brought to our attention disposes us in any way to qualify our conclusion."

Any act of Congress proposing to regulate excess earnings, counsel state, should set forth clearly that to the extent to which rates established with this end in view shall be found to produce more than a fair and reasonable return on the property of particular carriers, the excess is to be received conditionally and on trust for administration by the United States for the benefit of the general public interest in transportation.

## WARDEN REPLIES TO BERKMAN CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Frederick G. Zerbst, warden of the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, has issued a public reply to charges of inhuman

treatment of prisoners preferred by Alexander Berkman, the alleged anarchist recently released upon completing a two years' sentence for obstructing the selective service law, and whose attorneys announce they will demand investigation of the prison. The warden warmly defends the deputy warden, Charles H. Girardeau, and his assistants, whom Berkman especially attacked. Accepting full responsibility for the treatment of prisoners, Mr. Zerbst declared that the management will be in the interest of the constituted government of the American people and not in the interest of a revolutionary propaganda seeking for the disruption of that government. Berkman, in his charges declared that he had been thrown into a dark dungeon in the Atlanta federal prison, where he was confined in solitude for many months for raising his voice against the alleged shooting of a Negro prisoner by one of the guards.

## PROPAGANDA SEEN IN SUGAR REPORTS

Nothing in Situation to Justify Statements That There Will Be Advance in Price, Declares Food Director of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Statements that there will be an advance in the price of sugar of from 25 to 30 cents a pound are pronounced by Russell J. Poole, food director of Chicago, in a written report to the city health commissioner as deliberate propaganda to promote the sale of sugar stocks and to raise the price in defiance of the law of supply and demand.

"There is absolutely nothing in the sugar situation to justify such statements as have appeared in the press regarding any material advance in the price of sugar," his report declares. "There is no danger of a serious sugar famine if the available sugar is equitably distributed."

"There is a serious shortage at present," the report continues, "but if every one, including housewives as well as manufacturers, will refrain from hoarding for the next 30 days the situation will be materially relieved, with no appreciable increase in price."

An embargo on sugar to relieve the present shortage was advocated by Oscar B. McGlasson, former chairman of the federal trade committee of the National Wholesale Grocers Association of the United States, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, as the only means of meeting the present situation. Mr. McGlasson said that his firm, the McNeil & Higgins Company of Chicago, did not then have a pound of sugar, and other firms in the city were in practically the same position. Mr. McGlasson said that the United States should have bought some of the Cuban crop, a large part of which has already been sold.

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## DEMANDS OF LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Federation of Industries Makes Interesting Recommendations on Constructive Alternative Policy to Nationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In a recent report issued by the Federation of British Industries on the nationalization and the control of industry, some interesting recommendations are made as to a constructive alternative policy to that of the "nationalization" of industry. This federation is representative of the principal industries of Great Britain with a membership of some 18,000 manufacturing and producing firms, having a united capital of £5,000,000,000.

This report, after dealing with the development of the industrial system, showing how at the present time the whole of the productive enterprise of the civilized world, and what effects the growth of competition and the development of combinations have had, deals with the remedies which the Labor and Socialist parties recommend for these difficulties.

The demands of Labor are (1) nationalization, which Labor considers would prevent the possible exploitation of the consumer by monopolists; and (2) democratic control by the workers to prevent the alleged exploitation of Labor by Capital, both in regard to conditions of employment and the division of the rewards of industry.

With regard to nationalization and the state control of monopolies, the committee states that although it is averse to state management, it recognizes that the public is entitled to some protection against possible exploitation by monopolies. It is thought that the danger of this exploitation has been greatly exaggerated, but the fear of it exists and industry should, therefore, submit to such intervention on behalf of the state as may be necessary for inquiring into any reasonable complaints which may be made and for the remedy of any grievances which may be found to be established. It would, however, be most important in carrying out any policy of this kind to safeguard the position of the export trade, and it is recommended that no restrictions should be placed on British industry, which would prejudice its position in the export trade; and that any information regarding the activity of trade associations or combines, which might be useful to their foreign competitors, should not be published nor given extensive circulation.

#### Democratic Control

In dealing with the second demand of Labor and of the Socialists, in regard to democratic control by the workers, the committee states that it is impossible not to recognize that the theories of the Syndicalists and Guild Socialists have arisen from a genuine grievance, which demands and should receive some remedy. Social grievances such as poor housing, and insufficient educational facilities, are largely responsible for the idea of the class war, which is at the bottom of much industrial unrest. It is considered that quite apart from restrictions on output the atmosphere of trade unionism has tended to discourage emulation amongst the workers, and to prevent the able and industrious worker from obtaining the position due to his abilities.

With regard to the participation in the management, the committee was strongly of opinion that the workers in every industry should be given the fullest possible voice in the determination of the conditions under which they are employed, provided this does not encroach upon the operations of the commercial management or lessen the proper authority of the foreman. It is also thought generally speaking, that the objects which they have in view can best be obtained by carrying out, with all possible speed, the recommendations of the Whitley Report in regard to national and district industrial councils, where the conditions of the trade permit.

The question of how far the workers can be given any share in the commercial management of the business was carefully considered by the committee, but they are convinced that it is undesirable and impracticable to attempt this. They regarded it, however, of the utmost importance that the workers should be given a better insight into the industry which employs them. The committee considers that they should have a greater interest in their work and a clearer understanding of the financial condition of their industry as a whole and of the difficulties involved in the management and in the obtaining of markets. In industries, where circumstances admit of their formation, works committees will do much to make the worker realize that he is acquiring a new status in industry. The institution of these committees should be encouraged in every possible way, subject to the qualification that they should in general be representative of the workers only, and should be regarded rather as a channel through which the workers can make such recommendations as they desire to the works management. Within these limits they should be given the highest possible status.

#### Profit-Sharing

In regard to profit-sharing the committee is unable to make a general recommendation in support of any system, but it considers it desirable that, where possible, the remuneration of the workers should be made to bear some proportion to the efficiency of their own efforts, so that good and regular work may be adequately rewarded without consideration of the rate of profit arising from the commercial management of the business. This is regarded as a matter of very

great importance by the committee, which desires to record the strongest possible warning in regard to the injury which will be inflicted on the productive forces of Great Britain, if the agitation against the system of payment by results, now being carried on amongst certain sections of Labor, proves successful.

At the same time it is realized that the workers have some excuse for their attitude in view of the fact that in some cases individual employers have unjustly cut piece rates, when the activities of the workers have resulted in their remuneration being largely increased. If the system of payment by results is to become general, it is essential that employers should establish equitable systems for fixing piece rates, and that there should be some reasonable procedure for the sanctioning by an impartial authority of any adjustment which may prove necessary.

## INCREASE FOR NEW YORK CITY EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The committee on finance and budget of the Board of Estimate has decided on a \$300 increase in salary for uniformed members of the street cleaning department, a 20 per cent increase for all other city employees, except policemen and firemen, receiving less than \$1200, 15 per cent for those receiving between \$1200 and \$1900, and 10 per cent between \$1900 and \$2600. Policemen and firemen will receive an increase of \$250. These increases and those granted to school teachers, it is estimated, will raise the 1920 budget at least \$15,000,000. This would raise the tax rate about 19 points, but the increase in assessed realty valuation of \$208,000,000 will reduce this. The rate is \$2.32. Hearings on the budget begin today.

#### LIBERTY HALL TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Liberty Hall, headquarters for the Boston committee to receive returned service men, will close on Oct. 18, according to announcement by Charles E. Ware Jr., secretary of the committee. The committee has aided in finding employment for the returned soldiers and sailors, about 30,000 of whom have registered at Liberty Hall.

#### PASTORS' SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Rhode Island churches have advanced their pastors' salaries in proportion to the increased cost of living, it is declared by investigators of this question. Missionary contributions have increased as high as 200 per cent within the past three years in some churches, it is declared.

#### STREET RAILWAY CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The situation which faces the trolley systems of the country will be considered by the American Electric Railways Association, which opens its convention here today with representatives from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and many South American cities.

## RADICALS BLAMED IN PRINTERS' STRIKE

### Statement by One of Publishing Companies Affected Says the Contest Is Between Extremists and the Union Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—The strike of pressmen which has caused more than 250 periodicals in this city to suspend publication is not, according to a statement by The Outlook Company, a contest between employers and workers on the question of the closed shop and antagonism to trade unions, but "is a struggle between extreme radicals in local bodies who are flouting the regularly constituted trade-union authority of a national organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The statement continues: "The leaders of the local pressmen's unions have denounced arbitration, contracts, and agreements, because they prevent unions from striking at short notice, and have themselves been denounced as enemies of organized Labor by the national leaders, who have said that these men will never be taken back into the national organization because they are trying not to help but to ruin industry and to substitute soviet principles of government for the American principle of loyalty to contracts and obedience to properly constituted, representative authority chosen by majority vote."

The facts are summarized as follows in the statement: "Through demands for the substitution of a 44-hour week in place of a 48-hour week and a large increase in the wage scale, the local unions came into conflict with their national organizations, which are the superior authority in organized Labor."

"The national organizations have agreed with the employers that the 44-hour week is to be introduced on May 1, 1921, and that the increased wage scale is to be a matter of either further conference or of arbitration."

"The pressmen's local unions, Pressmen's Union No. 51 and Franklin Union No. 23, refused to acknowledge the authority of their national organization, threatened to strike, and actually did strike in one large printing house. Typographical Union No. 6, the local organization of compositors, has acknowledged the authority of its national organization and is continuing at work. The binders and mailers have agreed to arbitration. Pressmen's Union No. 51 and Franklin Union No. 23 have persisted in ignoring the authority of their national leaders. Thereupon the national leaders advised the employing printers to have no further dealings with them until they properly reinstate themselves in their national body under other local leaders in new local unions which the national body is now organizing."

"The employing printers have no choice but to accept this situation, and at this writing, on Oct. 2, have refused to have any further dealings with the local pressmen until the requirements of the national organization are complied with."

## POSTAL WORKERS IN VIGOROUS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A largely attended demonstration of postal workers, representing the various branches of the services, at Trafalgar Square recently passed unanimously a resolution strongly protesting against the recommendations contained in the report dealing with the employment of disabled sailors and soldiers in the Post Office, and pledging itself not to cease its agitation until the report was withdrawn.

Mr. A. Bailey, Postmen's Federation, who presided, said that 90,000 men joined the colors from the postal service, and the Postmaster-General promised that they should not suffer so far as their conditions of service were concerned. The Government, he contended, had no right to set a bad example to the private employer by reducing the money of a man who might be slightly disabled, but able to show full capacity of output.

Mr. C. G. Ammon, Fawcett Association, said that the Prime Minister had declared the country must be made fit for heroes to live in. "What do you think of it?" he asked. It was not the slightest good talking about making the world safe for democracy; the only way was for democracy to take the job in hand. Under the recommendations in the report against which they were protesting, men who had suffered were to be victimized by having their pensions taken into account in the assessing of their wages. He declared they were prepared to press forward with all their might and make the Government give them their just dues.

J. R. Jones, London organizing secretary of the Discharged Soldiers Federation, complained of the low wages which were being offered to discharged men, and said that over 300,000 of them were unemployed.

## VOTE ON POLICE SUPPORT DIVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Though Boston Branch 34 of the National Association of Letter Carriers voted Friday night at a special meeting to give its moral and financial support to the Boston police who quit their posts in September, it is understood that this probably would not have been the result, had the entire membership of about 1900 carriers been present. Though officials of Branch 34 would give out no statement of the meeting, it is reported that there was much opposition to the support being given, the final vote, after two or three hours of warm discussion being something like 67 to 45. It is further stated that at least a third of those present would not vote at all, and that those who pushed the vote through belong more or less to the radical group; that the more conservative and men of longer service disapproved. An effort to get a referendum of all the members so as to present a majority opinion was defeated.

## EVENTFUL WEEK IN STRIKE EXPECTED

### Steel Company Officials Look for Many Resumptions, While Workers Report the Situation as Being Entirely Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—In connection with energetic work yesterday by both sides in the steel strike, there was a strong undercurrent of feeling that the third week of the struggle, beginning today, will be an eventful one, possibly marking the beginning of the end. Predictions of many resumptions today of mills closed by the strike throughout this district were made by steel company officials. At the headquarters here of the steel workers' national committee it was asserted yesterday afternoon, "The situation is entirely satisfactory."

Interest centers in the meeting tonight in Washington, District of Columbia, of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the presidents of the 24 international unions combined in the National Committee for Organizing Steel and Iron Workers. Though the meeting is called to discuss "handling of and financing the steel strike," it is regarded as likely here that measures for bringing the strike to an end will be talked over. W. Z. Foster, secretary of the Steel Workers' National Committee, left for Washington last night to attend the meeting and give a report of conditions.

#### Reply to Judge Gary

John Fitzpatrick Says Public Is Misled by Term "Open Shop"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—In reply to Judge Gary's assertion that the steel strike is a question of the open shop, John Fitzpatrick declared yesterday in a speech here before the Chicago Federation of Labor, of which he is president, that from the union man's standpoint there is no such thing as an open shop. If either means that there will be a union or no union in the steel industry, he said, if the open shop won, it would mean no union men would be permitted to work in the mills. The public, he said, had been misled by the term "open shop." It is a contest, he said, to determine whether or not the labor movement shall be crushed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick claimed that the steel strike is a success. He asserted that the press of the country was not telling the truth about conditions. The steel freight being handled, he declared, is but 15 per cent of normal. He told the federation that 370,000

men were out last week and that more would be out this week.

Following a speech by a delegate who urged the organization of "one big union," so that, if one class of workers were called out, all would strike, Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the steel strike was not a fight over one big union, or the I. W. W. or Socialism, or syndicalism. He said they had listened to a dissertation by the delegates on the One Big Union, but these things were not interesting. The contestants needed a husbanding of strength for the fight. They needed to be united."

#### Bishop McConnell Leads Investigators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The committee for investigation of and mediation in the steel strike, representing the industrial relations department of the Interchurch World Movement, will be led by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The committee will begin its work as soon as its personnel is completed. A summary of the proceedings of last week's conference here will be sent to the industrial conference to be held in Washington.

## ANTI-STRIKE LAW SEEN AS UNENFORCEABLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opposing an anti-strike provision in the railroad reorganization bill, Samuel Gompers told the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Saturday that workers would not obey it even though it were held constitutional by the Supreme Court.

Answering J. S. Webster (R.), Representative from Washington, Mr. Gompers said in such a situation he would "remain silent and make a test before the people" instead of advising and counseling obedience to the law. By appeal to the people, he explained, he would seek to have the court opinion reversed by the next Congress. He insisted, however, that he could not conceive of the court holding such a law valid, because, he said, it would impose "involuntary servitude."

## LAUNDRY WORKERS IN NEW YORK STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Laundry Workers International Union, Local 97, has declared a strike involving 5000 to 7000 employees of steam and hand laundries in Manhattan. The union wants a 44-hour week, \$40 for shirt ironers, \$5 a day for family ironers of the first class and \$4 for the second class. Motor truck drivers and helpers, receiving \$30 and \$35 now, want \$45 a week. If the strikers win, many hand laundries, it is said, may be forced out and the public may have to pay 6 cents a collar and 25 cents a shirt for family work.

## TEACHERS ASK FOR 25 PER CENT RAISE

### Association of Worcester, Massachusetts, Presents a Petition to the School Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The School teachers of this city, who are said to be organized 100 per cent in an association of their own, have petitioned to the school committee for an increase of 25 per cent in their salaries, to take effect from Sept. 2. If the increase is granted the pay of graded teachers will be brought up to \$1500 or more.

A special committee was named by the school committee to consider the petition and to report later. Two speakers at the school committee meeting expressed themselves in favor of granting more pay to the teachers. The petition presented by the teachers' association reads, in part, as follows:

"The minimum for the humble and worthy worker on streets of Worcester is \$3 per day; there is a movement in favor of making it \$4.50 per day; living conditions demand it, and may be set it. An 18-year-old boy, with a Grade 4 education, is eligible to this kind of a job. The economic status of the teacher has become such that this and similar occupations are the only ones with which hers is on a parity."

"Compared to the educational requirements of the said 18-year-old boy, the elected teacher in Worcester requires four more years in which to complete the elementary course, four years for high school, two or three years for normal school, and two years for practice, a total of 12 or 13 years."

"The wages of almost all teachers, principals included, have not been increased during the past few years, in the same ratio as have those of most municipal and other workers, who in normal and pre-war times received considerably less or not more than they. The greatly increased wages of these and the comparatively small ones of the teachers, emphasize each month the ever-increasing disparity; this, together with the continued increase in the cost of living and other considerations, already alluded to, make imperative by the teachers this appeal."

#### LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Twenty Labor Party candidates filed petitions on Saturday to get on the ballot in the Illinois Constitutional Convention election this fall. This will make the second election in which the Cook County Labor organization has figured, the first being the contest for Mayor last spring.



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RECTIFICATION OF  
BALKAN FRONTIERSGreece, Rumania and Kingdom  
of Serbs Demand Boundaries  
Protecting Them From Bul-  
garian Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—On the occasion of the discussion of the conditions of peace to be imposed upon Bulgaria, writes Jovan Jovanovitch, late Serbian Minister at the Court of St. James, the Kingdoms of Greece and of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes requested a rectification of their frontiers with Bulgaria which existed prior to the war. Similarly, these two states claimed reparation for personal property which has been removed from their countries (especially cattle, furniture, archives, libraries, machinery, and other articles), and demanded the punishment of those Bulgarians who committed offenses during the three years' occupation, and whose guilt has been proved by the inter-allied commissions, and acknowledged generally by the Bulgarians themselves. In these claims for reparation and punishment of the responsible offenders, the Kingdom of Rumania joined with Greece and Jugo-Slavia, the Bulgarian authorities in Dobruja having treated the Rumanian inhabitants in like manner to the Serbian and Greek populations.

## Safe Frontiers

Greece, Rumania, and the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are agreed that they should possess such frontiers as would afford them protection against any further Bulgarian aggression. Bulgaria, like Germany, was perfectly secure before the war. As a result of the war she could have still further bettered her position and acquired additional territory. The Kingdoms of Serbia, Rumania, and Greece were all ready, in a greater or lesser degree, to make territorial concessions to her, and still greater compensation could have been obtained from the entente as the price of neutrality. But Bulgaria preferring war, deliberately joined the central powers, impelled, it is true, by sentiments of revenge and hate against her three neighbors, but certainly influenced more strongly by the desire to secure the hegemony of the Balkans. She desired to obtain new and foreign territories, and was convinced that she would conquer and retain all south-eastern Serbia, Greek Macedonia, and Dobruja.

The United States, Great Britain, and France entered a war forced upon them with the object of enforcing the ideals of liberty and justice. They emerged victorious, and for the protection of future peace they proceeded to demand certain guarantees from Germany. It is obvious that after the war Greece, Rumania, and the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes must ask for similar guarantees from Bulgaria. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, on its part, has requested a revision of former Serbo-Bulgarian frontiers. This demand should not be regarded as a desire to annex certain parts of Bulgarian territory. No, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, founded on the basis of nationality and aspiring to the unity of all southern Slavs, seeks only for that which is strictly necessary for its security.

## Holding Main Railroads

This security concerns chiefly the main railway lines and the commercial communications which connect the Danube with Salonika. Through the valleys of the Timok and the Vardar run railways which are of vital importance to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. This line is, unfortunately, close to the Bulgarian frontiers. During the war it provided the only possible way of communication by which Serbia could be supplied with food and war matériel. Although Bulgaria, immediately after the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia, in 1914, announced to the Serbian and allied governments her neutrality, bands of irregulars formed in Bulgaria by means of Austro-Hungarian money continually destroyed this line. From August, 1914, to October, 1915, communications and supplies from Russia and Salonika were in danger from these bands, which thus continued a menace which had existed also in peace time, and while normal relations existed between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Serbia. When Bulgaria, in 1915, suddenly attacked the rear of the Serbian Army, simultaneously with the Austro-German onslaught in the north, Bulgaria made use of the advantages involved by the presence of these bands on her frontiers. They quickly occupied the railway line near to Vranje (in this district the line is only nine miles distant from the Bulgarian frontier) and Krivolak (where the railway is only five miles from the Bulgarian frontier), thus interrupting the communications in two places and cutting off the Serbian Army from its base at Salonika.

This was the action which occasioned the retreat of the Serbian Army through Albania (where most of it was sacrificed), instead of in the direction of Salonika, where connection with the allied armies could have been quickly made. Should a similar eventuality occur, it is highly undesirable that communications between Rumania and Salonika (via the Timok valley) should remain unprotected.

## Rectification Near Strumnitza

We accordingly ask for a rectification of the Serbo-Bulgarian frontiers in the district of Strumnitza, where the Salonika-Belgrade railway and the bridges over the Vardar were most often destroyed (and this during the period of Bulgarian neutrality); in the district of Vranje on the section Skopje-Nish; and in the Timok valley—the Nish-Danube line. Security

of communications between Salonika and the Danube through friendly and allied territory is not only necessary for the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, but also for its greater allies. Until Germany provides conclusive evidence that she has completely reformed, and that she no longer harbors aggressive plans and aspires to world hegemony, so long will the Allies, Anglo-Saxon and French, need an assured road of communication between Salonika and Belgrade—this in the same way as the communications retained in the west of Germany under the peace treaty are necessary. When normal relations are again established throughout the world, and the new and old European states become reconciled to the new order in Europe, this big commercial road should remain in friendly hands. It must be at the disposition of the free trade of the world between Russia and the West as between Salonika and the East.

In concluding peace with Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and France, in accord with the other allied and associated states, inserted in the treaty severe guarantees that Germany shall never again repeat her actions of 1914. But even these stipulations were not considered sufficient. The United States and Great Britain have entered into a convention with France in order to secure the fulfillment of the treaty, and have taken upon themselves the obligation of moving to the assistance of France should Germany break the word she pledged at Versailles. They have done this because they have reason to doubt the intentions of Germany. In the same way, Greece, Rumania, and Serbia have reason to distrust Bulgaria, who deliberately entered the war when the strength of Russia was waning and when the military situation of the powers of the entente was somewhat precarious. The experiences of the past have shown them they cannot place any reliance upon Bulgarian promises. This last experience has impelled them to demand real guarantees from Bulgaria, who sought to play the same rôle in the Balkans as Germany had prepared for herself in Europe and throughout the world.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota — South Dakota dairy products have increased in value from \$8,185,890 to \$23,454,825, in the past eight years, according to a bulletin just published by the dairy department of the state college.

ENLARGING FRENCH  
MERCANTILE FLEETSum of Nearly 2,000,000,000  
Francs Asked to End "Inferior  
Situation" of Merchant Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—In a recent meeting of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Clavellé, Minister of Public Works and Transport, was authorized to place before the Chamber of Deputies a bill, the object of which is to appropriate a sum of 1,950,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of the French mercantile fleet.

In giving his reasons for asking for this further expenditure, the Minister reminded the Chamber of the inferior situation of the merchant service of France before the war. This situation, he says, has been still further aggravated by the submarine warfare; the tonnage of the merchant service which in 1913 amounted to only 2,440,000 tons, had further decreased by more than 900,000 tons. It was therefore necessary to vote the sum of 1,950,000,000 francs as soon as possible, in order to realize a program of construction, acquisition, and commercial development, which represents the immediate and well-known need of the French merchant service.

## Program of Reconstruction

He then developed his program for reconstruction as follows:

"(1) Regular services working under conditions as good as, if not better than, those existing in 1913 must be reestablished as speedily as possible between France and Corsica, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, western Africa, and all the colonies in general. Experience has shown that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to conclude and execute, without modifications, conventions which grant postal or other subsidies to private companies. The commissions appointed to study subventioned maritime services, notably the commission appointed by the decree of Aug. 18 and Sept. 14, 1915, for the service of North Africa, generally consider that these organizations should be administered by public services.

"(2) The French merchant service must be regarded as an instrument for our external commerce, and must be in a position to assure, under its own flag, and in a much greater proportion than before the war, the trans-

port of merchandise either coming into or going out of France, as well as that of her colonial possessions. In order to attain this end, it is generally thought that the gross tonnage of our service should reach a figure of 5,000,000 tons, without including what we shall be obliged to procure immediately for the importation of American coal.

"For the future, the government should not, in principle, intervene directly, excepting to assure the service of the regular lines in public interest, conformably with the indications in the order of the day of Nov. 27, 1916; the principal effort must be accomplished by independent ship-owners who must assume the charge of reconstructing the service in the manner which they judge most advantageous. But certain circumstances may arise, and do in fact arise every day, which demand the intervention of the State, which is substituted momentarily for private initiative.

## Capacity of the Shipyard

"The very high price of steamers prevents the shipping company, with its own resources alone, from facing the expense of indispensable tonnage. In fact, in spite of the considerable effort made by the shipping lines the tonnage actually ordered or being negotiated for in France as well as in other countries, is much inferior to what can and must be speedily obtained. The number of vessels which private French shipyards can undertake to furnish before the 1st of July, 1922, are as follows:

"Steamers and mixed boats: 261,000 gross tonnage; cargo boats, 408,000 gross tonnage; making a total of 669,000 gross tonnage. The naval arsenals, in addition to the demands made on them for warships, can in the same period of time furnish steamers aggregating some 55,000 tons and cargo boats aggregating 50,000 tons. These, together, give the following total: Steamers and mixed boats, 316,000 tons; cargo boats, 458,000 tons.

"Thus the total production of France until July 1, 1922, added to the tonnage which is actually in use, will be much inferior to her actual needs. It is therefore necessary in the first place to realize integrally this maximum production of the French shipyards as well as that of the naval arsenals, and, to achieve this end, the government must be given the means for completing the orders already received by these shipyards, so as to put under way all the boats they can execute, and to produce a maximum output."

SLOW PACE OF THE  
PARIS CONFERENCESittings May Not End Before  
Close of Year and Washington  
Conference May Be Delayed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—No one anticipates that the Peace Conference at Paris will end before the close of the year. In fact, the diplomatists are now preparing to take a short holiday. The delay is mainly due to the difficulties of the Turkish settlement. Obviously it is no use trying to settle the future of the Ottoman Empire until it is certain whether the United States will or will not agree to act as the mandatory power for Armenia. Few expect her to do more, and most will be relieved if she does as much. The conference at Paris will not, however, adjourn for the holidays until the treaty with Austria is settled. These negotiations seem to drag, but there is no wish on the part of the Entente Powers to use pressure which might be resented. It is felt that the treaties are unpalatable enough as they are, and that any attempt to expedite their acceptance by the employment of pressure might defeat the end in view.

The treaty with Hungary, which is quite a separate document from that with Austria, will next be taken in hand; then will come the one with Bulgaria, and finally that with Turkey. Only the last named will present serious difficulties, though it is possible that Bulgaria will be disillusioned in respect of the allied terms. Her statesmen have been very active recently in endeavoring to influence sympathetically allied statesmen, but the recent visit to England of Mr. Gueshoff had few practical results. The delay, of course, favors the Turks. The unrest in Egypt is being largely engineered by them, and the situation in various parts of Asia Minor is not too satisfactory. The Allies will, therefore, have to keep a considerable army in existence in the Near East until the whole question is settled.

The delay at Paris will, of course, postpone the holding at Washington of the first conference of the League of Nations, which can hardly be convened before the early part of 1920. At this conference various questions will be brought up by nations interested. In addition to the Shantung

question China will bring up the question of a free tariff, a fact which will prove that commercial as well as diplomatic problems will occupy the attention of the league. A good deal depends upon the final attitude of the American Senate with regard to the peace treaty. If it decides, as is now almost certain, to make a reservation with regard to Shantung, China will undoubtedly push this matter seriously, but if she has no support from other countries she will probably put forward her complaint on more academic lines.

In Great Britain a great campaign is to be organized this autumn in support of the League of Nations. It will be inaugurated by a meeting at the Mansion House, and every member of Parliament has been asked to hold and attend meetings in favor of the scheme in his own constituency. There is at present no great enthusiasm for the league, since people doubt its practicability, and unless the campaign has government support it is little likely to obtain much support outside what one, to quote an Americanism, may call "highbrow circles." The Nation as a whole wants to see the Paris negotiations ended, and it will then begin to pay attention to the League of Nations.

REGISTRATION NEAR  
NORMAL AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The registration at Harvard University this year shows a return to normal, but it is still somewhat below the college record of 2582 students, set in 1916-17. The total of students registering this year is 2504, composed of 276 seniors, 553 juniors, 672 sophomores, 537 freshmen, 273 unclassified, and 194 out-of-course men.

Five thousand and seventeen students have enrolled in the other schools connected with the university. The graduate school of arts and sciences has 476 members, the school of architecture 31, school of landscape architecture 21, Bussey Institute 9, graduate school of business administration 365, divinity school 47, law school 846, medical school 413, dental school 188, and the engineering school 117.

The law school has a record-breaking first-year class. The graduate school of business administration has a record attendance of 365, which is 60 per cent greater than ever before.

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is one of the most impressive exhibits ever assembled in the  
Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor

Of special interest to those who contemplate the re-decoration of their homes this season, and who recognize the value of "atmosphere" in period interiors, is the great assortment of recently imported English and French Linens and Cretonnes, hand-blocked or machine-printed in quaint, old-time patterns and color schemes that have been revived by and are exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CHICAGO IS SCENE OF FIFTH GAME

Yesterday's Game Postponed, Thus Forcing World Series Contenders to Change Schedule—Ring Pitches Finely

## WORLD SERIES STANDING

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati Nationals	3	1	.750
Chicago Americans	1	3	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The scene of the World Series baseball championship had been scheduled to shift today to Cincinnati, but during the night and the morning such heavy showers fell as to prevent playing here yesterday, with the result that the fifth game is held today in this city.

Saturday's 2-to-0 victory for the National League team throws the odds strongly against the Chicago White Sox, the games' score now standing 3 to 1 against them. Consequently no matter how today's contest eventuates, the Cincinnati Reds will take the field in their home town Tuesday for the next two-game run with the advantage in games in their favor. As it is a nine-game series, Cincinnati may carry off the world's championship on their own field, which has never before had the honor of a league victory, let alone a national triumph. It is quite obvious that the White Sox will have to do some unusual playing to bring the teams back to Chicago on Thursday for a ninth contest.

The events of the fourth game played here Saturday are shortly told. Opportunity was first offered the White Sox. The hard-hitting Jackson, first up in the second inning, hit a slow fly to center field which Roush appeared to misjudge, for he halted, then started again for it, the ball dropping and leaving Jackson on second base. Felsch laid down a beautiful slow bunt to Pitcher Ring, which advanced Jackson to third. Gandil then hit a high pop fly to Groh, which made the second out. Risberg was given a base on balls. Schalk was next up and Ring concluded by pitching wide to him, obviously preferring to take his chances with Cicotte, the opposing pitcher. The bases were full and Ring a little uneasy. Cicotte began waiting for them and the tensest moment of the game came shortly when the count stood three balls and two strikes. Ring put it over and Cicotte sent an easy grounder to Rath. That ended Chicago's chance.

When Cincinnati had its opportunity offered three innings later, it clinched the game, though due in good part to Cicotte's over-anxiety. Duncan hit a hard one at the opening of the fifth to the Chicago pitcher, which he knocked down, but appeared to be in too big a hurry to get to first. He threw wild and Duncan took second. Kopf delivered a clean hit over the infield to left field. Jackson's throw in was fine, and Duncan halted at third. Schalk was in position to take Jackson's throw at the plate; but Cicotte tried for it, the ball rolled off his glove and Duncan ran in for the first score. Neale then hit for two bases into left field, scoring Kopf. Ring's playing was excellent. Cicotte himself did first-class pitching.

## FIRST INNING

Cincinnati—Rath singled over short. Daubert forced Rath at second, Collins to Risberg, who threw to Gandil in time to complete a double play. Groh out on a fly to Risberg. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Chicago—Liebold out on a high fly to Daubert. Collins out on a fly to Rath. Weaver out on a fly to Neale. No runs, no hits, no errors.

## SECOND INNING

Cincinnati—Roush out on a fly to Jackson. Duncan out on a fly to Collins. Kopf struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Chicago—Jackson doubled to center when Roush failed to judge his fly correctly, making third on Felsch's sacrifice, Ring to Rath. Gandil out on a fly to Groh. Risberg received a base on balls and stole second. Schalk was intentionally given a base on balls. Cicotte out on a grounder to Rath, who made a fast play. No runs, one hit, no errors.

## THIRD INNING

Cincinnati—Neale out, Weaver to Gandil. Wingo singled to short center field. Ring struck out. Wingo out stealing, Schalk to Collins. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Chicago—Liebold out on a long fly to Neale. Collins, hit by a pitched ball, took first base, and went to second on Weaver's grounder to Daubert. When Rath fumbled Jackson's grounder Collins took third and Jackson was safe at first. Felsch out, Groh to Daubert. No runs, no hits, one error.

## FOURTH INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out on a fly to Jackson. Daubert out, Schalk to Gandil. Groh out on a line fly to Collins. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Chicago—Daubert caught Gandil's high foul. Risberg out on a fly to Neale. Kopf caught Schalk's fly lack of third base. No runs, no hits, no errors.

## FIFTH INNING

Cincinnati—Roush out, Schalk to Gandil, on a grounder that rolled toward the infield. On Duncan's grounder to the pitcher's box, Cicotte threw wildly to first, the batter reaching second safely. Kopf singled to left, Duncan going to third and scoring when Cicotte dropped Jackson's throw. Kopf reached second on this play, and scored when Neale doubled to left. Wingo out, Collins to Gandil. Neale making third. Collins made a fine play on Ring's hard grounder and

got the batter at first. Two runs, two hits, two errors.

Chicago—Cicotte out, Daubert to Ring. Liebold hit a grounder to Groh, who threw wildly to first, the batter reaching second on the error. A moment later he was caught and put out between the bases on Collins' grounder to Groh, Rath making the putout. Collins went to first on the play. Weaver out on a grounder to Daubert. No runs, no hits, one error.

## SIXTH INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out, Risberg to Gandil. Daubert out, Collins to Gandil. Groh out, Weaver to Gandil. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Chicago—Jackson out, Kopf to Daubert. Duncan caught Felsch's long,

## MISS STIRLING IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Defeats Mrs. W. A. Gavin in Final Round of Women's Golf Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SHAWNEE-ON-THE-DELAWARE, Pennsylvania—Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta, Georgia, successfully defended her golf championship of the United States here Saturday in the most superb final round of golf any woman has ever played in a championship. She defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin of the



Miss A. W. Stirling, woman golf champion of the United States

high fly. Gandil singled out of Kopf's reach. Risberg out on a fly to Neale. No runs, one hit, no errors.

## SEVENTH INNING

Cincinnati—Roush out, Collins to Gandil. Weaver stopped Duncan's difficult grounder and got the batter at first. Kopf out, Risberg to Gandil. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Chicago—Schalk was hit by a pitched ball and took first base. Cicotte out on a high fly to Rath. Liebold out on a fly to Roush. Collins out, Groh to Daubert. No runs, no hits, no errors.

## EIGHTH INNING

Cincinnati—Neale out, Cicotte to Gandil. Wingo singled to center, but was forced at second on Ring's grounder, the latter being doubled at first, Cicotte to Risberg to Gandil. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Chicago—Rath caught Weaver's high fly near the right field foul line. Jackson struck out. Felsch singled to left. Gandil struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

## NINTH INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out on a foul to Schalk. Daubert out on a fly to Jackson. Schalk made a brilliant catch of Groh's foul. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Chicago—Risberg out, Ring to Daubert. Schalk received a base on balls. Murphy, batting in place of Cicotte, out on a fly to Roush. Liebold out on a line fly to Groh. No runs, no hits, no errors. The summary:

CINCINNATI	AB	R	B	H	T	P	O	A	E
Rath, 2b	4	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Groh, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Roush, cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Duncan, if	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kopf, ss	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Neale, rf	3	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Wingo, c	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ring, p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	5	6	27	8	2	0	0

CHICAGO	AB	R	B	H	T	P	O	A	E
Liebold, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Collins, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Weaver, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jackson, if	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	1	1	14	0	0	0	0
Risberg, ss	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Schalk, c	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Cicotte, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Murphy, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	3	4	27	17	2	0	0

\*Batted for Cicotte in 9th. Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Two-base hits: Jackson, Neale, Stolen base, Risberg. Sacrifice hit, Felsch. Double plays, E. Collins, Risberg and Gandil; Cicotte, Risberg and Gandil. Left on base, Cincinnati: Chicago 10. Base on balls, by Ring, Risberg, Schalk 2. Hit by pitcher, by Ring, Collins, Schalk. Struck out, by Cicotte, Kopf, Ring, by Ring, Jackson, Gandil. Umpires, Nallin behind plate. \*Lagier at first base; Evans at second base; Quigley at third base. Time—1h. 37m.

MARIETTA NOT IN CONFERENCE MARIETTA, Ohio—Announcement has been made that Marietta College will not enter the Ohio Conference.

too strong and was on the cap with a down-hill chip shot to make, while Miss Stirling was short and just on. She needed three putts and Mrs. Gavin was 'close enough to hole out for her first-hole of the day. It looked, this hole and the one before it, as though she might have a chance, particularly when Miss Stirling needed a 6 on the ninth; but Mrs. Gavin could not go down for better than the like and was still 2 down at the turn. She was out in 44 to 41 for the champion. Miss Stirling could have been out in those figures, if she had played every single shot with the skill she had shown on nine-tenths of the rest of her game.

Miss Stirling was long off the tenth tee, ahead of Mrs. Gavin, who picked off one of her best shots of the day when she hit a brassie shot straight on a line to the narrow opening between rough and bunker to the fairway. Miss Stirling, having missed a short putt on a previous hole, made her second error at this stage; but the break made it almost as good a shot as Mrs. Gavin's. She topped an iron which was low and had such tremendous over-spin force in it that it popped and skidded along to the bunker, 125 yards off the pin, on the end of it and in the open. She struck a short one up, and then mashed to the pin for a 5. Mrs. Gavin had caught the bunker trying to find the opening on the right to the green and was across in 4. She missed coming back and Miss Stirling holed out a brilliant putt for a win and was 3 up. Miss Stirling drove almost to the down slope on the eleventh, 225 yards out from the tee. Her second was a brassie to the bind green, straight on the great white board hung in the trees to show the line. The shot, a carry of 200 yards, looked to be on the green, while Mrs. Gavin was playing 4 for it. Miss Stirling ran a chip down and holed out a par 4. That put her 4 up. She was on the green off the tee to the twelfth and down in two putts. Mrs. Gavin was too strong again, and with a chip, needed two putts for a four, which made her 5 down. Mrs. Gavin topped her tee shot for the thirteenth, was in the rough, and short coming out. An iron shot with which she tried to make the green shook and sliced away over to the right, almost off the course.

The afternoon rounds began rather favorably for Massachusetts. Schofield, who led off with G. A. Ormiston, took the lead at the start and, keeping well in advance of the other players, came to the ninth hole 2 up. He retained his advantage until the fourteenth, then won the first match for Massachusetts at the sixteenth hole. L. B. Paton also had the advantage over W. C. Fownes at the start, and reached the turn 2 up. But the later matches were much in favor of Pennsylvania which held the lead at the turn in six matches. This advantage continued to the end, and Fownes was able to snatch the victory from Paton at the home hole by a stymie, which Paton played over the other ball, but which hit the edge of the cup and rolled off; Whitmore also, though he had lost his match to Herron on the seventeenth hole, made a brilliant score on the eighteenth. After a fair drive, his second shot landed a short distance off the green. Taking his putting caddy he holed a 40-foot putt for a 2, two under par for the hole. Young Dwight Armstrong, making his first Lesley cup appearance, also showed fine golf in his victory over W. C. Chick. The summary:

LESLEY CUP MATCH—Final Round PENNSYLVANIA MASSACHUSETTS (Individual Matches)

S. D. Herron	1	P. W. Whitmore	0
M. R. Marston	1	R. W. Brown	0
G. W. Hoffer	1	B. W. Estabrook	0
C. P. Johnston	1	L. B. Paton	0
Paul Tewksbury	1	T. M. Claffin	0
J. W. Platt	1	F. C. Newton	0
Dwight Armstrong	1	W. C. Chick	0
E. M. Byers	0	R. R. Gorton	1
Patrick Grant Jr.	0	Perceval Gilbert	1
G. A. Ormiston	0	Parker Schofield	1

## SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

Harvard 17, Boston 0	Yale 20, Springfield T. S. 0
Cornell 28, Oberlin 0	West Point 9, Holy Cross 0
Brown 7, Bowdoin 0	Pennsylvania 54, Penn. M. I. 0
Williams 23, Union 0	Annapolis 49, North Carolina A and M 0
Lehigh 13, Ursinus 0	Pennsylvania State 33, Gettysburg 0
Lafayette 33, Muhlenberg 0	Amherst 2, New York University 0
Wesleyan 6, Worcester P. I. 0	Rensselaer P. I. 7, Hobart 0
Colgate 35, Susquehanna 7	Dickinson 13, Albright 0
Michigan 34, Case 0	Massachusetts A. C. 15, Connecticut A. C. 7
New Hampshire State 3, Bates 0	Columbia 0, U. S. S. Arizona 0
Pittsburgh 33, Geneva 0	Dartmouth 13, Norwich 0
Rutgers 19, North Carolina 0	Syracuse 27, Vermont 0
Swarthmore 10, Maryland 6	Colby 29, Ft. Williams 0
Maine 55, Ft. McKinley 0	Ohio State 38, Ohio Wesleyan 0
Iowa 18, Nebraska 0	Minnesota 39, North Dakota 0
Purdue 14, Franklin 0	Central 12, Indiana 3
Wisconsin 37, Ripon 0	Kansas 42, Pittsburg Normal 0
Iowa State 3, Coe 0	Missouri 41, Drury 12
Oregon A. C. 0, Alumni 0	Virginia 0, Richmond 0
West Virginia 55, Westminster 0	Delaware 0, F. and M. 0
Carnegie Technology 32, Bethany 0	Washington and Lee 21, Randolph-Macon 0
Michigan A. C. 14, Albion 13	

## UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—University of Nebraska registration this year, taken on Saturday, was 3723. Last year it was 3610. Registration this year is about 300 above normal.

## KENT JUST MISSES BEATING YORKSHIRE

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MAIDSTONE, England—There was a very close finish in the county cricket championship this season, and

## LESLEY CUP TO PENNSYLVANIA

Golf Team Captained by Amateur Champion Defeats Massachusetts in the Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, New York—The formidable golf team of Pennsylvania, headed by the new amateur champion of the United States, S. D. Herron, of the Oakmont Country Club, after disposing of the strong New York team in the first round on Friday, captured the Lesley cup from its present holders, the Massachusetts team, on the beautiful links of the National Golf Links of America, on Saturday, and will be the holders until 1920. The score of 10 to 5 gives little idea of the closeness of the match, three matches finishing on the seventeenth, while two were decided on the home hole.

The morning foursomes were easily decided, and were divided 3 to 2 for Pennsylvania. The greatest victories were those scored by Paul Tewksbury and Patrick Grant Jr., who overwhelmed their Boston opponents, Parker Schofield, former Massachusetts champion, and R. de Z. Pierce, by a score of 6 up on the fourteenth hole, while P. W. Whitmore and B. W. Estabrook evened up matters by defeating the champion and his partner, E. M. Byers, by 5 up on the same hole. Byers and Herron played very loose golf and could make no headway at all.

The afternoon rounds began rather favorably for Massachusetts. Schofield, who led off with G. A. Ormiston, took the lead at the start and, keeping well in advance of the other players, came to the ninth hole 2 up. He retained his advantage until the fourteenth, then won the first match for Massachusetts at the sixteenth hole. L. B. Paton also had the advantage over W. C. Fownes at the start, and reached the turn 2 up. But the later matches were much in favor of Pennsylvania which held the lead at the turn in six matches. This advantage continued to the end, and Fownes was able to snatch the victory from Paton at the home hole by a stymie, which Paton played over the other ball, but which hit the edge of the cup and rolled off; Whitmore also, though he had lost his match to Herron on the seventeenth hole, made a brilliant score on the eighteenth. After a fair drive, his second shot landed a short distance off the green. Taking his putting caddy he holed a 40-foot putt for a 2, two under par for the hole. Young Dwight Armstrong, making his first Lesley cup appearance, also showed fine golf in his victory over W. C. Chick. The summary:

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Lehigh 13, Ursinus 0	Pennsylvania State 33, Gettysburg 0
Lafayette 33, Muhlenberg 0	Amherst 2, New York University 0
Wesleyan 6, Worcester P. I. 0	Rensselaer P. I. 7, Hobart 0
Colgate 35, Susquehanna 7	Dickinson 13, Albright 0
Michigan 34, Case 0	Massachusetts A. C. 15, Connecticut A. C. 7
New Hampshire State 3, Bates 0	Columbia 0, U. S. S. Arizona 0
Pittsburgh 33, Geneva 0	Dartmouth 13, Norwich 0
Rutgers 19, North Carolina 0	Syracuse 27, Vermont 0
Swarthmore 10, Maryland 6	Colby 29, Ft. Williams 0
Maine 55, Ft. McKinley 0	Ohio State 38, Ohio Wesleyan 0
Iowa 18, Nebraska 0	Minnesota 39, North Dakota 0
Purdue 14, Franklin 0	Central 12, Indiana 3
Wisconsin 37, Ripon 0	Kansas 42, Pittsburg Normal 0
Iowa State 3, Coe 0	Missouri 41, Drury 12
Oregon A. C. 0, Alumni 0	Virginia 0, Richmond 0
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## BATTING

In	Out	Runs	Wickets	Av.
Hardinge	20	88	17	5.21
Woolley	19	72	14	5.14
Seymour	19	54	11	5.00
Mr. A. F. Bickmore	7	134	50	2.68
Mr. H. W. Troughton	17	267	74	3.62
Mr. G. L. Hough	5	39	77	1.22
Humphreys	11	218	59	3.71
Hubble	18	300	71	4.23
Mr. L. P. Hedges	11	196	42	4.64
Collins	6	86	47	1.82
Mr. E. J. Fulcher	6	61	32	1.91
Fairservice	17	138	31	4.48
Mr. G. E. C. Wood	5	34	21	1.62
Kreeman	16	47	13	3.62
Also batted—Mr. E. W. Dillon, 17 and 10; Mr. A. P. Day, 18 and 38; Mr. J. L. Bryan, 0, 27, and 5; Mr. S. H. Day, 68; Duttall, 2; Capt. W. S. Cornwallis, 12, 11, and 2.				

## \*Not out.

Woolley	Runs	Wickets	Av.
Woolley	628	187	3.36
Preeman	314	58	5.41
Fairservice	486	120	4.05
Hardinge	155	4	38.75
Humphreys	96	28	3.43
W. S. Cornwallis	56	5	11.20
Collins	27	2	13.50
E. J. Fulcher	13	3	4.33
Also bowled—E. W. Dillon, 2-0-10-0; Mr. G. L. Hough, 2-0-7-1; Mr. L. H. W. Troughton, 12-0-15-0; Mr. L. P. Hedges, 2-0-3-0; Seymour, 4-0-19-0; Mr. G. E. C. Wood, 3-1-9-0.			

## OHIO ELECTS HARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—C. W. Harley '19 has been elected captain of the Ohio State University football team for this season. Harley is a halfback. Last fall he was in the United States Army and did not play football although elected to lead the 1918 team at the end of the 1917 season. Harley's election was unanimous despite the fact that there are several other seniors on the Buckeye team this fall. He is considered to be by far the greatest athlete



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SEPTEMBER STOCK MARKET TRADING

Average Daily Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange More Than a Million Shares in Each of 24 Sessions

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With trading averaging slightly better than 1,000,000 shares in each one of the 24 sessions and industrial stocks recording sensational advances, the September security market on the New York exchange rivaled the big days of early summer in speculative fervor.

The month opened with stocks advancing from the Aug. 20-21 lows. However, the date for calling a strike in the steel industry was fixed during the second week and this event together with rioting in Boston and the government report showing a decline in crop prospects more than offset any optimism occasioned by the big increase in unfilled orders on books of the Steel Corporation during August, so that much price unsettlement resulted.

In the third week the market grudgingly receded as time for the staging of the steel strike approached. This event and its adverse effects apparently had been discounted for the market rebounded sharply from the Sept. 22 lows and by its subsequent actions has expressed a strong belief that Labor has finally overreached itself. Industrial stocks closed the month within 1% of a point of the after-war crest reached in July, their price index standing 6% above the August closing. On the other hand the rails and copers showed small net losses, influenced by the none too favorable present-day conditions in the transportation and metal industries.

The hundredth 1,000,000-share market of the year occurred on Sept. 9, and before the month closed the total of such big days this year was raised to 104, 1,000,000-share sessions and four others of 2,000,000 shares, a record exceeded only by 1906 with its 114 1,000,000 and four 2,000,000-share turnovers. More than \$275,000,000 of bonds were turned over in Wall Street in September, a new high monthly record. The volume in Liberty bonds was unusually large in the latter part of the month, and reflected heavy absorption by investors, who figure that the war bonds have grounded on bottom.

The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	Rails	Indus.	Copers
August high	86.63	107.99	50.59
August low	78.60	98.46	44.95
Net decline for Aug.	5.29	2.41	4.07
September high	81.48	111.42	47.16
September low	73.28	104.95	44.59
September close	80.62	111.42	45.30
Net decline for Sept.	.59	6.67	1.24

## BETTER TONE IN STOCK MARKETS

The New York Stock Market opened firm on Saturday, and gains were recorded in the early trading as a result of large buying orders. The list generally closed with substantial advances, among the most prominent being American Beet Sugar 2%, American Locomotive 2%, American Woolen 2%, Atlantic Gulf 2%, Baldwin Locomotive 2%, Central Leather 2%, Corn Products 2%, Crucible Steel 9%, Cuba Cane 3%, General Motors 5%, Mexican Petroleum 2%, Reading 2%, Southern Pacific 3%, Studebaker 2%, U. S. Steel 1%.

In the Boston market Stewart Speedometer gained 2%, Mullin 1%, and Boston Elevated 1%.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Illinois Pipe Line	37 1/2	38
Indiana Pipe	37 1/2	38
International Pet.	33 1/2	34
Ohio Oil	37 1/2	38
Prudhoe & G.	37 1/2	38
Rocky Mt. Petroleum	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of Cal.	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of Ind.	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of Kan.	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of Ky.	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of Neb.	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of N. Y.	37 1/2	38
Standard Oil of Okla.	37 1/2	38
Vacuum Oil	37 1/2	38

## CASE THRESHING MACHINE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Grand Detour Plow Company, recently acquired by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, cost the latter company \$550,000 in 7 per cent preferred, and \$800,000 in common stock. The Grand Detour Company has an annual capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 grain plows. The sales for the year ending June 30 last were \$1,261,570, and the net earnings \$323,121, equal to 16 per cent on the \$2,000,000 outstanding stock. It is estimated that the Grand Detour Company will do a business of \$1,500,000 in the year to June 30, 1920.

## HEAVY OVERSEAS TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a report on overseas traffic, made to Director-General Hines, 6224 cars of commercial export freight were received at north Atlantic ports for the week ending Sept. 24, as compared with 1027 cars for the corresponding week of 1918. This shows an increase of 5287 cars, or 509 per cent for the week of Sept. 24 of this year over the corresponding period last year.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	92	94	93	94
Am Can	63 1/2	65	63 1/2	65
Am Car & Fdry	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Inter Corp	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Am Loco	112 1/2	113	111	112 1/2
Am Smelters	127 1/2	128	127 1/2	128
Am Sugar	140	141 1/2	140	140 1/2
Am T & Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99
Am Woolen	119	120 1/2	119	120
Anacostia	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
Atchafalaya	91	92	91	92
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	172 1/2	175	172	174 1/2
Bald Loco	135 1/2	137	134 1/2	136 1/2
Bait & Ohio	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Briggs	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
B. R. T.	22	22	20 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pac	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2
Cent Leather	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Chas. & J.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Corn Prods	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Crucible Steel	224	226	224	223
Cuba Cane	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
End-Johnson	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Fisk	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Gen Electric	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motors	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Goodrich	83	85	83 1/2	85
Inspiration	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max Motor	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Marine	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Marine pfd	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Max Pac	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Midvale	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Central	74	75	73 1/2	75
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
No Pacific	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Penn-Am Pet	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Reading	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Rep Out of N. Y.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Shinola	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
So Pacific	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
St. Ry	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Studebaker	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Texas Co	268	268 1/2	268	268
Tex & Pacific	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Transcon Oil	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
U. S. Rubber	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U. S. Smelting	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	70
U. S. Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Washinghouse	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Wills-Over	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Total sales	499,200			shares.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2's	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Lib 4's	95.22	95.22	95.22	95.22
Lib 4 1/2's	93.38	93.38	93.38	93.38
Lib 5's	95.50	95.50	95.50	95.50
Lib 5 1/2's	94.10	94.10	94.10	94.10
Lib 6's	95.94	96.00	95.92	95.98
Lib 6 1/2's	94.12	94.12	94.12	94.12
Victory 4 1/2's	93.88	93.90	93.86	93.88
Victory 5's	93.90	93.92	93.86	93.92

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2's, 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2's, 1927	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99	94
A. A. Ch. com	25	24
Am Bosch Mag	111	111
Am Zinc	22 1/2	22 1/2
do pfd	59 1/2	59 1/2
Arizona Com	14 1/2	14 1/2
Booth Plst	124	124
Boston Elevated	69 1/2	69 1/2
Boston & Maine	33	33
Butte & Sup	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cal & Arizona	73 1/2	73 1/2
Cal & Hecla	24	24
Copper Range	50 1/2	50 1/2
Davis-Daly	10 1/2	10 1/2
East Butte	17	17
East Mass	26 1/2	26 1/2
Fairbanks	81	81
Granby	68 1/2	68 1/2
Greene-Can	42 1/2	42 1/2
I. Creek com	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ile Royale	34 1/2	34 1/2
Lake Copper	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mass Gas	75 1/2	75 1/2
May-Old Colony	8 1/2	8 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mohawk	65	65
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33 1/2	33 1/2
North Butte	15	15
Old Dominion	41	41
Osceola	58 1/2	58 1/2
Pow Creek	25 1/2	25 1/2
Stewart	11 1/2	11 1/2
Swift & Co.	132	132
United Fruit	19 1/2	19 1/2
United Shoe	50 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Smelting	70 1/2	70 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Alma Explos	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	16 1/2	17
Boston & Mont	75	77
Boone	7 1/2	8
British American Chem	9 1/2	10
Calumet & Hecla	45 1/2	46 1/2
Columbia Tire	16	20
Commonwealth Pet	52	52 1/2
Corn Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Crescent	1 1/2	1 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3 1/2
General Asphalt	138	139
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Heyden Chem	7 1/2	8
Houston Oil	31 1/2	32
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ind Packing	25	25 1/2
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2
Loft Inc	17 1/2	17 1/2
Merritt	23	23 1/2
Midwest Refining	170	173
National Tin	6 1/2	7 1/2
Nipissing	11	11 1/2
Oleum	36 1/2	37
Overland Tire	27 1/2	27 1/2
Peerless	48	48
Presman Tire	7 1/2	9 1/2
Refrigerator	20	20
Salt Creek	53 1/2	54 1/2
Sapula Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Shell Transport	76 1/2	76 1/2
Union Oil	89 1/2	89 1/2
United Carbide	60	60
United Eastern	4 1/2	4 1/2
United Picture	25	25 1/2
Vanadium Steel	40	40 1/2
White Eagle Oil	25	26

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.40	1.43	1.40	1.41 1/2
Oct	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2
Dec	1.21	1.23 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2
Oct	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71
Dec	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73
May	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73
Oct	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Dec	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
May	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

## BRITISH STOCK MARKETS ACTIVE

Unusually Large Business During the Dull Season Which Indicates Public Confidence That War Problems Are Being Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Stock exchange markets in Great Britain are invariably regarded as indicators of the state of public feeling, and the strength of home securities, together with the brisk demand for rubber, oil, and other industrial, is held to reflect a growing conviction of confidence that post-war problems are on the high road to being straightened out.

August and September are two months during which the stock exchanges expect to do little or nothing. Most members literally do not anticipate paying their expenses. The experience last September, until toward the end of the month, moved right in the other direction. Many brokers and jobbers were working to the full extent of their capacity and that of their office staffs, and it was not unusual to hear stock exchange men remark, quietly, that they would not be at all sorry to see the activity damped down for a bit, in order to give them a chance for overtaking those arrears of work which pile up with alarming rapidity in busy days.

Investment and speculation alike are on the qui vive for profitable opportunities, and prices move rapidly, with, however, a somewhat irregular tendency. This is due, partly, to the system of cash dealings under which stock exchange transactions have been carried on since the outbreak of war.

## Bear Selling Prohibited

Bear selling is prohibited, and, although a good many people do sell bears, the professional operators—who used to sell short as a matter of daily protection against commitments in other directions—no longer venture upon what may easily turn out to be an expensive form of insurance in these days. The British stock exchanges are being run on somewhat the same lines as those of the United States, which lines in the past have been deemed favorable to violent and zigzag movements. The British system of fortnightly settlement was claimed, and is still considered to be, a useful bulwark against the sensational booms or slumps that were far more common in New York than in London.

The international situation causes anxiety, although of a less grave character than was experienced earlier in the year. The expedition to Russia is a matter arousing serious discussion, both politically and financially. Russian stocks and Russian mining shares are flat, owing to the apparently chaotic conditions prevailing with the authorities in regard to North Russia. A stock exchange man, an officer just back from Archangel, said recently that there was danger without and within.

## Big Business in Exchange

Besides the activity in stocks and shares, there is a big business being done in exchange. People in London are trying to buy German marks, but it is difficult to get hold of any quantity in Great Britain, because the holders will not sell, so the great thing is to find a friend in Holland who will buy marks over there. The assumption is, of course, that it cannot be long before Germany becomes more like her old self, when the mark will rapidly increase in value. Deals on a large scale are also being arranged in dollars and francs.

In one of the towns on the Rhine, an American soldier inquired at a Y. M. C. A. canteen if they had any gold coins, and the lady in charge handed him a 20-mark piece which she had received a few days previously. He offered her 20 marks for it, which she declined, saying that it was scarcely appropriate for the but to make money out of the soldiers by speculating in coins. "However," he added, "if you care to make a present of it to me, by all means do so, and take the coin at its face value." Not until afterward did she discover that it was illegal to pass gold coin that it was Germany. The fall in the ruble has also given rise to financial transactions, and a man coming home from Russia recently sold seven British Treasury notes of £1 each to a captain, who gave him his check for £13, the check being payable in London. And the captain said there would be a good profit for himself on the deal.

From these trifling incidents it can be seen what scope there is for money-making on a wide financial canvas. Passengers who come home from South Africa are bringing a certain amount of gold with them, and, although it is forbidden on this side to deal in sovereigns, the old Kruger coins are saleable at a high premium. In the Channel Islands, the British pound is exchangeable into French currency at the rate of 25 francs, and, as francs can be bought in London at the rate of something like 32 to the pound, holiday makers began to take large quantities of French money, which they had acquired in London, into Jersey and Guernsey. The steamboats now contain notices to the effect that all importation of foreign coins into the Channel Islands is forbidden. An ingenious statistician is engaged in a strenuous attempt to work out the number of days which it would be necessary for him to spend in Jersey in order to pay all his holiday expenses and make a bit over.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We very strongly advise the purchase of stocks on any important break, for we have strong anticipations of a very active and higher market the balance of this year.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: It has been rather a selective market but stocks that have not been, as yet, particularly prominent are likely shortly to be active in the speculation. We look for a continuance of active speculation with rising prices generally for the present.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The furries in money rates during the past week have had a sobering influence upon trading, and properly so. Prices have advanced in high speed for two weeks or more, and it is not unlikely that we are nearing the point where speculative effort will show settlement of the Labor strike still impends and that its outcome may constitute an important factor in the shaping of the prices of stocks during the immediate future.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The rapid pace of the last night's stock market appears to have overreached itself temporarily, and the present irregular drift is its logical sequence.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While we by no means take a broadly pessimistic view, for there are many stocks that, even at their current levels, we



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Wilhelmina, Plain and Otherwise

This story is about two little girls who, a long time ago—well, when your mothers played dolls and your fathers trundled hoops and flew kites—lived in a big Dutch city. They were both named Wilhelmina; they both wore their straight light-brown hair in a thick bang on their forehead and tied with a big bow on top; they were both eight years old. So, you see, they might have been twins. They might have been, but they were not. One of them was the daughter of a King and Queen, and therefore, a Princess. The other one was the daughter of a washerwoman, and therefore, just plain Wilhelmina; and Plain Wilhelmina is what we had best call her from now on, for this story is already confusing enough with two heroines both named Wilhelmina, both eight years old and looking so much alike that how in the world we know otherwise which is which.

To say that they did not know each other would be only partly correct. To be sure, the Princess Wilhelmina had no idea that there was such a little girl as Plain Wilhelmina in the world; but Plain Wilhelmina, on the other hand, felt that she knew the Princess well. The people of this big Dutch city loved the little Princess who some day would be their Queen, and they took an interest in the smallest details of her daily life.

Plain Wilhelmina's favorite objective when Mother gave her permission to go for a walk all by herself, or allowed her some extra time when she sent her on an errand, was the big palace where the Princess lived. You never could tell. Sometimes she might meet the Princess going out for a walk or an errand herself; though it was not likely. Plain Wilhelmina knew that the Princess never went out for walks, except in the palace grounds, and that the only errands she ever did were done in her own toy-grocery shop in the nursery. Still, you know, unusual things do happen. And if she should meet the Princess, what fun it would be to tell her all about herself; how interested the Princess would be to learn that she had a twin, and that that twin was Plain Wilhelmina.

So, this evening, or rather this afternoon, for it was still bright and warm, though the sun was already near the horizon, Plain Wilhelmina found herself on the pavement opposite the palace courtyard. "I'll wait here a little while," she said to herself, "for even if I can't talk to her, at least I can get a glimpse of her when she comes back from her drive, and perhaps she will see me and kiss her hand to me, as she did the other day. That was very nice." So plain Wilhelmina waited.

What beautiful gardens! Plain Wilhelmina was tempted to linger just outside. The bars of the gate were wide enough apart for her to stick her face through; and there she stood for a long time enraptured, gazing at the big trees, the clumps of shrubbery, the ponds in the distance with swans on them, and still further in the distance the terraces of the palace, full of brightly flowering from the midst of which stately peacocks surveyed the lovely scene, with an amusing air of boredom and disdain.

As plain Wilhelmina stood there, a little wicker carriage suddenly appeared round the bend of one of the paths, drawn by a small fat pony whose one concern in life seemed to be taking things easy. In the carriage, holding the reins, was a little girl, dressed in airy white with blue ribbons. It was the Princess. So excited was plain Wilhelmina that she could not move. She did notice, however, as the carriage drew near, that the Princess' face wore a not at all pleasant expression.

"You silly old thing," she heard the Princess say to the little animal, which, if the awful truth must be told, took no notice whatever of her royal displeasure, but contentedly stretched his neck and began to nibble the grass by the edge of the path. "You silly old thing! What's the use of driving you! You always go where you want to go, anyway; never where I want to go. And you're so lazy, really, I'd think you'd be ashamed." Here she sighed, really heart-breakingly, plain Wilhelmina thought, and looked about her. "Oh," she began again, "what a bore to be always in this same old garden! Oh, if only I could be out in the street sometimes like other children! It must be such fun to be out in the street, and see lots of people, and look at the shop windows." And she looked longingly toward the street. Then she saw plain Wilhelmina, and the change of expression that then took place on her face was really amazing. All signs of discontent and boredom disappeared, and, instead, there were smiles, jolly and friendly and full of expectation.

"Hello!" she cried, running up to where plain Wilhelmina stood. "How nice that you are here! Why aren't you always here? Then it wouldn't be so bad in this stupid old garden. I am Wilhelmina—you know—the Princess Wilhelmina. Who are you?"

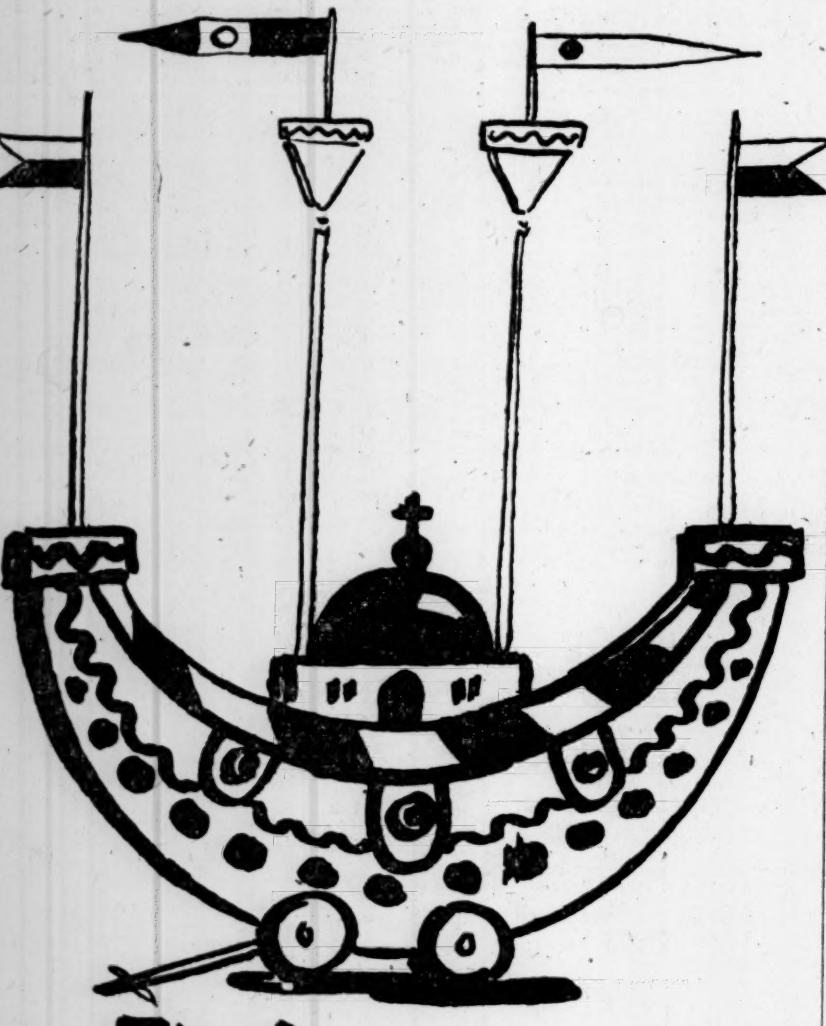
"Oh, I knew who you were!" plain Wilhelmina protested shyly, red in the face. This was a big moment for her, you understand; one she had always hoped for and never really believed would happen. "My name is Wilhelmina, too, and I am eight years old, just as you are."

Surprise for a moment made the Princess speechless. "Eight years old," she then gasped, "and your name is Wilhelmina! Why," she burst out, clapping her hands, "then we are almost twins!"

"Yes," cried plain Wilhelmina, also clapping her hands, "we are! I always said it!"

Then a sudden thought struck the Princess, an interesting thought, judging from the way her soft little brow puckered, and a little impish, too,

maybe, from the way her blue eyes sparkled. "Listen, Wilhelmina," she said in a hurried, mysterious whisper. "I've thought of something splendid. Will you help me?" And, taking the answer for granted, she rattled on: "I've always wanted to be out in the street, just once. And now, you being my twin makes it easy." Before plain Wilhelmina had even an inkling what it was all about, the Princess' little white frock was off and being thrust through the bars of the gate. And plain Wilhelmina, now having "caught on," wasted no time in handing the Princess her own blue gingham dress. Never was there such a rapid change. "Oh," cried the Princess, amid peals of laughter, "I can't tell which is you



The Lymphad.  
(a wooden wall).

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

and which is me; can you? Do you know what would be fun? I want to see if your mother will know the difference. Quick! Where do you live?" And "quick" plain Wilhelmina told her. "You can't miss it," she said. "It's only a few streets away. Just keep to the right. There are green alums in the window. We are the only people on the street who have geraniums in the window," she added, with considerable pride. "So, you see, you can't miss it."

Well, if I were to tell you all that happened that evening, it would fill a book. Just imagine for yourself the amazement of the big grenadier at the gate who thought, surely, he must be dreaming when, from the direction of the palace, came running a little girl in blue gingham about whom he wondered how she'd ever gotten in; and from the direction of the street a little girl in dainty white, to all appearances, the Princess, about whom he wondered how she'd ever gotten out. But, as both these little girls ran much faster than the grenadier could think, he had no way of stopping them. Then, if you can, imagine the amazement of the Princess' nurse, her governess, her father and mother, the King and Queen. And, lastly, think how surprised plain Wilhelmina's mother was who, strange as it may seem, knew "the difference" immediately and spoiled the fun—so the Princess said—by immediately taking her back to the palace.

To hear of all these things would amuse you, I think, and I would like to tell you about them. But, you see, there isn't room. There is one thing, though, that I must tell you, and that is that the two Wilhelminas, the plain one and the other one, became the fastest of friends. They are both grown up now. The Princess has become a Queen, and plain Wilhelmina has become the wife of a fine gardener, the head gardener of the Queen's summer palace. But that one leads the life of a queen and the other that of a gardener's wife, seems to have made no difference in their feelings toward each other. Why should it have? Aren't they almost twins?

## Her Sedan Chair

When Mary takes her walks abroad, it's in her Sedan chair.  
Four coolies lift it up on poles,  
With Mary sitting there—  
They all are clad in linen white,  
All trimmed with red and blue,  
Their bare feet patter o'er the street,  
Regardless of a shoe.

A straw shaped bowl is on each head—  
The weather being fine—  
And covered with a tassel red,  
Their queues hang down behind.

Horse, coachmen, footman, three in one—  
A combination rare,  
But this has Mary when she goes  
Out in her Sedan chair.

—Mary M. Bergholz.

## Flowers in Greenland

Greenland, it seems, is a place of flowers as well as of ice, reports Gas Logie. Botanists have counted 120 specimens of flowering plants, growing in the land of the Smith Sound Eskimos, on its northwest coast.

## How to Make Wooden Toys

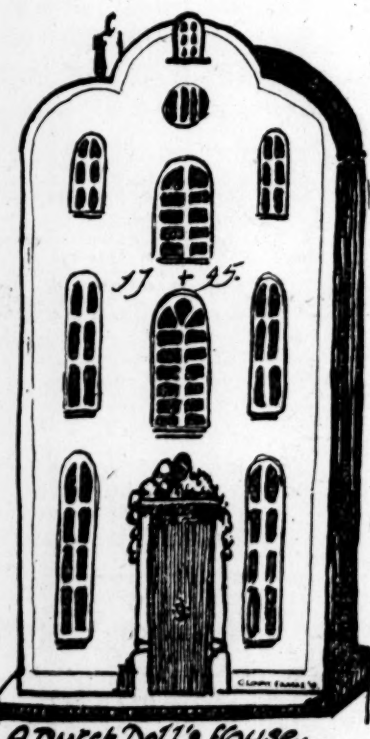
Any boy, with a few simple tools and a little paint, may make his smaller brother or sister the most delightful toys, if he is willing to use a trifle of patience and care. Before setting to work, there are a few preliminary plans to make and the materials to be gathered. Let us assume that father or mother has given our toy-carpenter a corner of the attic or cellar, where he may work undisturbed and without disturbing others. For a bench all he will need, since toy-making is light work, is an old kitchen

drawing and lay off, on a large sheet of paper, the same number of squares correspondingly larger. For example, one-half inch along each side; assume that your enlargement will be four times as big. Then each square on your paper will be two inches on each side. Fill in each square by copying from your drawing so that what, in the original picture, is contained in a half-inch square will exactly fill a two-inch square. When you have done all this, you have an enlarged or working drawing of the doll's house. The front is one piece of wood and we shall assume, for the present, that the doors and windows are all to be painted on afterward. The base on which the house stands is, also, one piece of wood. The sides are each a separate narrow piece; and the back, which you cannot see in the picture, is a plain rectangle of the necessary size. The roof is difficult to make, if it is to be curved; in this case, it would have to be made of a piece from an orange box or peach basket, since this wood is thin enough to bend easily. But it may also be made of a straight piece, leaving the curved part of the top to stick up as a false front above it. You may now cut out of paper an exact pattern of the outlines of your house front; paste this pattern to a piece of wood, free from knots. With the keyhole saw, cut out the shape carefully around the edge of the pattern.

In a similar way, saw up the other pieces. Then, with the jack plane and the sandpaper, smooth all the edges of your wood until there are no saw marks left. You will need a light touch with your hand to do this properly, for the edges must be straight, as well as smooth, and all the angles must be accurate right angles. Now, with your working drawing before you, glue and nail the house together. You must not hurry this part of your work. All the joints may be strengthened by first gluing little blocks at all the inside edges, first to the base and then to the side walls, as you go along. Every time you use the glue, allow that part of your work to dry before you add another piece of wood. In other words, work slowly, making sure that each step is finished before beginning the next. The house is now ready to be painted.

As water colors will not take well on wood, it is necessary to use oil paints. Buy five or six 10-cent cans of bright colors, such as red, blue, yellow, green, white, and black. Brown is also a useful color. This will give you enough paint for dozens of toys. One half inch and several small sizes of camel's hair brushes will be all you need here. The doors and windows, being most difficult, should have separate tracing paper patterns and be transferred with pencil outlines to the front of your house. A sheet of typewriter carbon paper may be used for making the transfers. The whole painting must be neatly done, without smudges or overrun lines. Suppose the front of your house is yellow. Then the door will be green, with white trimmings, the windows black, with white frames, the roof red, and the date done with the finest of your brushes in black. Of course, you may use any color scheme you like. The larger your toy, the more detail you put on with your paints. Last of all, as far as the house is concerned, if you are a good carpenter, you may make the doors and windows so that they really open and shut. But do not try this until you have had a lot of experience in using tools.

For the other toys, you proceed in the same way. The ship, called the Lymphad, is the next easiest to make.



A Dutch Doll's House.

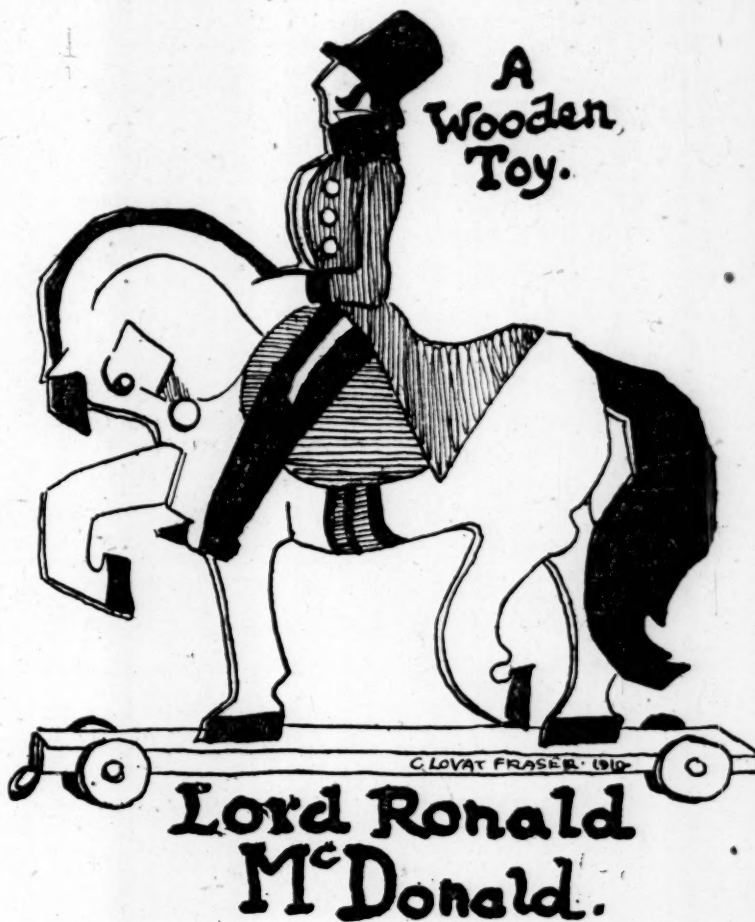
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a medieval ship, such as the knight in King Arthur's days used. Saw out two half moons of any size you like, and brace them together inside with little crossbars. Then, with your peach-basket wood, make the bottom and deck. The cabin is a square of stronger wood, glued into place against the two sides of the ship. The curved roof of the cabin can be sawed out of one flat piece and glued on top. It will only look curved from the sides. The masts are thin sticks, sandpapered down to taper toward the top, and glued through holes in the deck. The flags are of paper. For wheels you may use large spools, with nubs for axles. The colors of the medieval ship should be as gay and bright as possible.

The horseman, Lord Ronald McDonald, is the most difficult to make, because he requires careful sawing and painting. There are, however, only two pieces, the horseman himself and the base with its spool wheels. The best way is to saw him out as

well as you can, and then whittle him to the exact pattern with your pen-knife. With the gouge and chisel, you may carve the horse's mane and face, but this will take a little practice. The saddle and Lord Ronald's clothes are all done with paint.

You will find that, really, to make these toys well is a lot of fun. And,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

of course, a clever boy will easily think of others, when he has learned to do these. Furthermore, if you have time to make a lot of them and can turn out neat ones, your friends will be eager for them, as anything that is done with care and because you like doing it is more worth while than the things you buy in stores.

## Glass

Did you ever stop to think where glass comes from? If you have ever been so unfortunate as to knock your ball through even a small window pane, and were obliged to pay for its replacement, you will have discovered that glass costs money—more so than ever, now that the demand is greater than the supply.

All glass that we have a way of giving out, long before their owners could wish; and nowhere is this truer than in the European countries today, now that the four years of war are over. So many things made of glass—windows, plate glass objects, bottles, lamp chimneys, watch crystals, and glass dishes of various kinds—did not survive the wear and tear of the war. Belgium's glass factories can run for many months, it is said, on the single job of replacing broken window panes in that country alone; while France is also awaiting from Belgium quantities of much-needed window glass for her own use, besides. All Italy can boast only one glass-making factory, which will certainly have a busy time in replacing the many ruined windows in the invaded district of northern Italy.

Other glass objects than windows have a way of giving out, even under ordinary usage—bottles, lantern chimneys, and glass tumblers—all of which are present-day needs in England and Belgium. Japan and Canada had splendid opportunity, during the war, to increase their factories and output of this necessary product; but already Alsace-Lorraine (do you know the location and a bit of the history of this plucky little region?) is striving to surpass Japan, especially in the manufacture of watch crystals, in which the latter country has recently been increasingly successful.

Where does glass come from? Out of the ground, did you say? Yes, so it does, in a way; but not as gold and many other minerals are mined. Several things out of the ground help to make glass, chief among which is sand—fine white sand, like that which you find at the seashore. Other things are combined with the sand, such as sulphate of soda, soda ash, limestone, and carbon, in just the proper proportions.

Glass making is not a swift process. First of all, the sand is washed in a great deal of water, till the clean sand settles to the bottom, while the dirt and chalk and other impurities float, and are discarded. Next, the sand is sifted through fine copper gauze, to rid it of its lime, magnesia, and iron. The latter is the most annoying ingredient present, and, if allowed to remain, would produce a greenish tint in the glass.

Then the sand—cleaner by now—is placed in a huge furnace, or brick oven, some 30 feet long and half as wide, where a great flame of fire is permitted to play over it, burning all the remaining particles of waste. Now the sand is at last ready for mixing with coloring matter, and with a flux. This coloring matter is carefully chosen. Iron is used to give an amber tint, cobalt produces a deep blue, one of the copper salts makes a greenish colored glass, while the plain white variety—known as flint glass—is left uncolored. The flux, which is always used to aid in melting the fresh sand, is usually old broken glass, called "cullet," and is an essential part in glass making.

At last the ingredients are ready to be combined—"mixing the batch," as it is called, quite as though it were breadmaking; and as with the latter process, the success of the "batch" depends on its perfect proportions and

on a perfect baking! You had never thought of glass as a bakery product, I am sure!

Once, earlier in the history of glass making, lesser amounts of ingredients were heated in small "monkey pots" of clay, with, of course, varying results and more or less waste. Nowadays, a new method has quite revo-

## Tartufe

He was called Tartufe and we never knew why grown-ups always smiled and sometimes exclaimed, "too bad," when we said his name. Since those days, we have learned that Tartufe is an unpleasant character in one of Molière's plays. But then Tartufe, to us, was just our dog; ours only for one brief summer, yet we never forgot him, and you will see why. Amused as people were at his name, they seemed even more amused when, in answer to the further and not unnatural question, "What kind of dog is he?" we said, "He is a poodle." It was, possibly, Tartufe's own idea of himself, but the dear thing had not much with which to back up his pretensions. He was long in the back, long in the legs, with a black untidy coat, a white waistcoat, and eyes which were his one redeeming point—they were so soft and faithful. We came to know him this way. Living in Paris all the winter and spring, when summer came we went out to a little white house at St. Cloud, which we just rented for August and September. Tartufe belonged to the people of the house, and was left behind when it was let. The house stood a little bit off the dusty white road, in a garden which ran in a narrow strip between fields down hill to another white road, beyond which was a dark wood. There was a covered well in that garden, and pear trees on each side of a narrow path. It was fun to run between the trees and the rows of pears to pick up the windfalls, but we must have done that after rain, because we always got so wet stooping beneath the branches.

But what of Tartufe, about whom this true little story is written?

We found out from the neighbors in the village that Tartufe was badly treated by the people who owned him. Indeed, it was plain to see. He slunk away and crouched whenever anybody tried to pat him, and he looked like a dog who seldom got a good meal. That was when we first moved to the white house. He soon came to know we were his friends. He lost his starved look and he wagged his tail and wriggled with pleasure when we spoke to him and fondled him. Tartufe had become a different dog. But the end of the summer came, and time to go back to Paris.

What should we do about Tartufe? Probably his owner would have parted with him for a little money; but in Paris, we lived in a block of flats where no one was allowed to keep a dog. What could we do? There seemed nothing for it but to leave Tartufe behind with his owner.

We had left St. Cloud several days—perhaps as much as a fortnight, and had settled down once more to flat life. One night my father went out to post some letters and, when he got outside the great door—the "porte cochère" of all Paris flats—what should he see on the footpath but Tartufe, wild with joy. The dog, however, had run hard and fast, and my father wondered what he should do, as dogs were not allowed in the flats. However, not for a hundred frowning "concierges"—as French hall porters are called—would he have left Tartufe out in the street that night. And, quietly, he went up with him and brought him in. We knew nothing about it till next morning. We were told that Victoire, the French cook, wept tears of joy at the sight of Tartufe; and that she made him, all mucky and travel-stained as he was, happy and comfortable for the night in her own room.

There was no getting away from the really wonderful fact that Tartufe had, in some way known only to himself, discovered in the center of Paris. We had come from St. Cloud by train, and he had never in his little life been out of the place—certainly, never been to our flat before. But he found us. It was quite clear to his dog heart that he wanted his new masters, and would not stay with the old. And so he started off and, in the great whirl of Paris, he found us.

He stayed with us, hidden in Victoire's room for several days. She used to take him out after dark, so that the concierge should not see him. But something had to be done; one thing was certain, that he must not go back to his unkind owner. My father went down to St. Cloud; squared Tartufe's master, and found a new and happy home for him. We children hated parting with Tartufe, but we felt satisfied that all would be well with him, for in his new home he had a mistress who promised he should have a lump of sugar every day.

## The Ships

For many a year I've watched the ships a-sailing to and fro.  
The mighty ships, the little ships, the speedy and the slow;  
And many a time I've told myself that some day I would go  
Around the world that is so full of wonders.

The swift and stately liners, how they run without a rest!  
The great three-masters, they have touched the East and told the West!  
The monster burden-bearers—oh, they all have plunged and pressed  
Around the world that is so full of wonders!

The shabby tramp that like a wedge is hammered through the seas,  
The little brown-sailed brigantine that traps the lightest breeze—  
Oh, I'd be well content to fare aboard the least of these  
Around the world that is so full of wonders.

—J. J. Bell.

## A Small Principality

The principality of Monaco is so small as to comprise only an area of eight square miles; its population is now about 19,000.



## REPUBLICANS URGE LEAGUE'S ADOPTION

Massachusetts State Party in Convention Calls, However, for Unequivocal Reservations Not Classified as Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Prompt ratification of the treaty of peace, without amendment, but with "unequivocal and effective" reservations, was urged in the platform unanimously adopted on Saturday by the Massachusetts state Republican Convention. In an address to the delegates, Henry Cabot Lodge, senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, said that he accepted the platform, but should stand firm for striking out the provision regarding Shantung from the treaty and to give the United States an equal vote in the league with other nations, whether they appeared to him as amendments or reservations.

The reservations called for in the platform are such as will make clear the unconditional right of the United States to withdraw from the league upon due notice; as will provide that the United States shall assume no obligation to employ American soldiers or sailors unless Congress shall, by act or resolution, so direct; as will make it clear that no domestic questions, such as the tariff and immigration, will be taken from the control of the United States, and that the United States shall be sole judge as to the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The platform commends "the broad and far-sighted statesmanship" of Senator Lodge, voices its appreciation of "the long, arduous, and splendid" work of Frederick H. Gillett, speaker of the national House of Representatives, deprecates the attitude of the peace commission with regard to Shantung and Thracian, condemns their course regarding Shantung and affirms its adherence to a protective tariff policy.

### Governor Coolidge Commended

Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who took charge of the situation in Boston following the strike of its policemen, was commended for his action. "Time and tide and a full measure of intelligent, ready, and fearless service in the enforcement of law and order," says the platform, "have made our Republican Governor a national figure, of whom the rank and file of all Massachusetts citizens are proud."

"Far too much emphasis is placed, I think, both in the Senate and elsewhere, on the difference between an amendment and a reservation," said Senator Lodge in his address. "There is a difference, of course. But the amendment requires the assent of every signatory and the argument is made that it would cause great delay, the reconvening of the conference. You cannot reconvene it for it has never adjourned. It is sitting in Paris now. But I do not wish to argue that point. I wish merely to say to you that there are only two more amendments of consequence now before the Senate, which I voted for in committee—for I wish to have no secrets—which I reported to the Senate. One is the amendment striking out the provision regarding Shantung from the treaty. In the very platform in which you have embodied these words 'without amendment,' you have condemned Shantung yourselves. Three of our delegates to Paris protested against it. The President himself had no word in its favor. He said that it was necessary to secure the adhesion of Japan. The Secretary of State testified on the stand that in his belief it had been refused Japan would have signed. The President said when we talked with him at the White House that he thought the Secretary of State was wrong."

### Shantung "Morally Indefensible"

"In the Shantung provision we turned over the control of a great province with nearly 40,000,000 people to Japan—turned over a great and friendly people, a democratic people, who were allies and associates with us in the war against Germany, as was Japan. We take Shantung from China and hand it over to Japan with an indefinite promise that some time she will turn it back. It is a great wrong. It is morally indefensible as well as politically shortsighted."

"Gentlemen of the convention, I must vote against Shantung, whether it be by amendment or by reservation, whenever it is presented to me—I cannot do otherwise. I would do it if I voted alone. I will not leave as a legacy to my children and my grandchildren an apology for my having voted for the confirmation of a great wrong."

"The other amendment is to give the United States an equal vote in the league with any other nation. I think perhaps it is an old-fashioned way, but I think that at whatever council table the United States may sit her vote should be the equal of any other nation there." ("Massachusetts will stand by you," cried a voice in the audience.)

### Idea on League of Nations

"I want a League of Nations. My idea of a League of Nations was that we should start building on The Hague foundations, which did a great and good work. I want to see, as Mr. Root himself desired above all things, a codification of the international law which has been torn to pieces and cast to the winds by Germany. I want to see the great features of an international court with judges. Those are the purposes which the league should serve first. What have we got? We have got a document that never mentions The Hague conventions, that never says anything about international law, and the only court is pushed into one article."

"Who decides these questions? Men politically appointed—every one of

them. It is a political alliance and nothing more and nothing less. Every member of the council and in the assembly are political appointments, and they vote necessarily—I do not blame them—for expediency and in the interest of their own country. But when we enter into a political alliance it is right that we should be careful. Remember that they all—I do not grudge them a thing they have got—but they all get great advantages in territory, in money, in commercial benefit. We have taken nothing, and I am proud of it. We ask nobody to guarantee our boundaries. We have no territory we want to seize. We have no commercial advantages we want to take. But as we ask nothing, surely we have a right to say what our burden shall be when we enter the league."

### Police Strike Discussed

Governor Coolidge in his address to the convention reviewed the Boston police strike and said that he proposed to maintain unimpaired the authority of the laws of Massachusetts.

"The issue is perfectly plain," said the Governor. "The government of Massachusetts is not seeking to resist the lawful action or sound policy of organized labor. It has time and again passed laws for the protection and encouragement of trade unions. It has done so under my administration upon my recommendation to a greater extent than in any previous year. In that policy it will continue. It is seeking to prevent a condition which would at once destroy all labor unions and all else that is the foundation of civilization by maintaining the authority and sanctity of the law. When that goes, all goes. It costs something, but it is the cheapest thing that can be bought; it causes some inconvenience, but it is the foundation of all convenience, the orderly execution of the laws."

"The people understand this thoroughly. They know that the laws are their laws and speak their voice. They know that this government is their government founded on their will, administered by their representatives. Disobedience to it is disobedience to the people. They know that the property of the Commonwealth is their property. Destruction of it destroys their substance. The public security is their security. When that is gone, they are in deadly peril. And knowing this, the people have a determination to support the government with a resolution that is unchanging."

### Democrats Convene

Massachusetts Party Organization for League Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Democratic state convention, which met in Ford Hall on Saturday, adopted a resolution favoring the League of Nations, provided the covenant is amended to give the United States equal voting power with any other nation, and to protect the right of self-determination. The party also commended heartily the Wilson Administration.

The convention refused to condemn the action of the Boston police in going on strike, merely declaring that it did not condone it, but a resolution was adopted condemning the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, "for his inaction and culpability in failing to protect lives and property," and for his "breach of faith and deceit of the people for the false assurance of security given them in the declaration that there was ready for immediate service an emergency force of ample protection."

Richard H. Long, the party's candidate for Governor, said that the policemen would not have left their posts if they had not been told that there were plenty of men to take their places. John F. McInnes, president of the policemen's union, and other policemen, are making speeches throughout the State against Governor Coolidge.

### FORD HALL MEETINGS TO BE RESUMED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ford Hall meetings will be resumed on Sunday evening, Oct. 19, when Ben Tillet, a member of the British Parliament and a Labor leader, will be the speaker. He is secretary of the Dock Workers Union, and is to make a number of addresses to representative groups throughout the United States. His topic will be, "The Future of Civilization."

On Oct. 26, Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia will speak on "Shall the State Control Our Ideas?" Nov. 2, Dr. Charles A. Eaton of New York, formerly of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will speak on "New Factors in Business"; Nov. 9, the Rev. J. Howard Melish of Brooklyn will discuss "New Morals for Old Sins"; Nov. 16, Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Theological Seminary will speak on "Why I Am Not a Socialist"; Nov. 23, Prof. Harry F. Ward, of the faculty of the Theological Seminary in New York, will discuss "The New Motive in Industry."

This year, for the first time, the Ford Hall meetings will make the experiment of trying to defray the greater part of their expenses by means of a silver collection at the door, war conditions having so operated that no income from the Ford funds is now available to finance this work.

### PLANS FOR SHAH'S VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—H. H. Topikyan, Imperial Persian Consul-General in this city, sailed on Saturday on the Lapland on his way to Teheran, whence he expects to escort the Shah of Persia on his journey to New York City next February.

## REGISTRATION FOR NEW YORK ELECTION

Anti-Saloon League Officer Says Drys Should Register in Republican Party in Order to Insure Prohibition Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Registration of voters for the general election on Nov. 4 begins in this city today and continues through the week. The registration places will be open from 9 o'clock until 10:30 every day until Friday, and on Saturday from 7 a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

In reply to the question, "In what political party should I enroll in order to insure the adequate enforcement of the prohibition laws, and to guarantee their permanence?" William H. Anderson, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, pointing out that the league is non-partisan, says:

"Just as in the South, all those interested in prohibition must be enrolled Democrats at the primaries for the dry men who can be elected, so in New York State, prohibitionists must be enrolled in the Republican Party to help when most needed."

A Governor, the whole state Senate, and the Assembly, with congressmen and a United States senator will be elected this year. No dry enrollment anywhere else than in the Republican Party, says Mr. Anderson, can have any part in the selection of the candidates who probably will be elected. Tammany Hall makes it impossible for the drys to get hold of the Democratic Party, he asserts. The Republicans have made an issue of prohibition, and ratification of the federal amendment would have been impossible if it had not been made a Republican measure. The strong wet element in the Republican Party is not now in control and cannot regain control if prohibitionists increasingly mass their influence and vote within that party.

Mr. Anderson points out that every individual Democratic candidate who is for prohibition must be treated fairly, just as the wet Republicans must be voted down. Already, he says, some liquor Democrats are shifting their enrollment to the Republican Party to help the wet Republicans nominate wet candidates, although intending to vote the Democratic ticket in the election. In the face of this, he says, enrollment of any dry in any party other than the Republican will help to jeopardize the gains of the past, the needs of the future, and the whole status of that party with reference to the liquor traffic.

### Prohibition Outlook

Countries in Which the Drys Will Make Special Campaigns

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—There are seven strategic points on which dry forces expect to concentrate in the immediate future, it is announced. These are: Scotland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, the Scandinavian countries, Russia and Japan. W. E. Johnson is at work in Scotland; Dr. David Ostlund has just arrived in the Scandinavian countries; others are ready to go at once to the other countries.

Two states in Mexico already are dry, and complete prohibition, in the opinion of the drys, would have tremendous effect on all the other Central and South American countries. Scotland voted next year and the drys believe that if it adopts prohibition the whole British Empire will follow. In the Scandinavian countries there has been tremendous prohibition advance. Success of prohibition at the New Zealand polls is held to be insurance that Australia will go dry. Adoption of local option in South Africa would, dry leaders say, pave the way for prohibition all over the continent. Russia is under prohibition, and its continuance and enforcement would affect the Balkans favorably. A successful fight against the liquor traffic in Japan would, league men assert, set a standard shortly to be adopted by the entire Orient.

### CALCUTTA BARRISTER ON REFORM IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At a public meeting held at the Indian Association Hall, Eardley Norton, a prominent English barrister, said that he had never been able to understand the position of any Englishman living in India who stood still marking the swift currents of political thought daily growing more and more into a torrent. He held that every Englishman, official or unofficial, was a trustee to carry out that splendid mandate which for a hundred years and more had echoed throughout India, that India was a trust in the hands of Englishmen, that, however long a time it might take, she would have perfect liberty in the end. That time, however remote, was absolutely certain. In that direction they should all move. To those who had seen what he had seen in the last 40 years, the progress was as magnificent as it was sure. He begged of them to be cautious in their emancipation which it was impossible to reach except by training, self-discipline, and self-sacrifice. When the time came the people of that country would be found capable of taking authority into their own hands.

Looking back upon the past work of the Congress, much had been achieved and the promises of improvement had been in a great measure fulfilled. He did not suggest for a moment that they had got all they ought to get, but he ventured to suggest that the wisest course was to take in the first instance what they could get, and then by training themselves

in the new positions which would be opened out to them to insist that the advance should be steady by continuing to agitate for more. Without agitation they could get nothing. The whole history of political progress in India was one constant, ceaseless, and unflinching clamor by the people, resisted by the authorities at its best and at its worst. They had not got anything by asking, they got everything by agitation of a constitutional character. After 15 years of agitation they had got the enlarged Legislative Council. He felt strongly that in those councils they would find capacity for training themselves for still larger and fuller emancipation.

### PARTIES DIFFER ON TWO AMENDMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—At their state conventions, held here to formulate platforms for the coming campaign, the Republican Party declared the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment is a part of the Constitution and does not require ratification by the New Jersey Legislature, while the Democratic Party adopted a resolution opposing the amendment. The Democrats declare that it is not a part of the Constitution, and that they will try by every lawful means to upset it.

The question of woman suffrage was brought up at both conventions. The Democrats are in favor of granting woman suffrage, but the Republicans want a popular referendum on the question. Representatives from a number of woman suffrage associations attended both sessions. At the head of the delegation of women was Mrs. E. F. Peckert of Plainfield, New Jersey, president of the Woman Suffrage Association of this State. The presiding officer at the Republican convention yesterday was Governor Runyan.

### RAID IN SEARCH OF ELAINE RIOT PROOFS

ELAINE, Arkansas—Headquarters at Winchester of the secret organization of Negroes held responsible for the Elaine riots were raided on Saturday and Dr. V. E. Powell, an organizer of the Negroes, was arrested. The authorities expected to obtain additional information regarding the organization of Negroes from Ed Hicks, who admitted he was president of "The Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America." Through the organization, officials say, the Negroes in this locality were banded together for an uprising. The constitution authorized pass words, door words, grip signs, to be changed every three months. One Negro said there were at least 250 members and probably 500.

### BETTER ROADS MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWPORT, Rhode Island — The Newport Improvement Association announces that the recent agitation in favor of better roads is bearing results. It has been declared by a member of the state board that the cause of delay in road-building and repairing was that it was not known how much money was available for such work. He declared that the General Assembly was to blame for not passing the appropriation earlier in the session.

## SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED

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WANTED—To buy old coins, catalogue quoting prices paid. JOC. WM. HESSLEIN, Pad dock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

**BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED**  
FAMILIES wishing to let rooms to women students, call up Mrs. Leland Powers, Powers School, Fenway, Boston, Tel. Brookline 1035.

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YOUNG LADY desires steam-heated room, with or without board. Ring cashier, Franklin 4326, San Francisco, Calif.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**  
IN A REFINED FAMILY, a nurse to care for two small boys, aged 3½, 2½, and 10 months, respectively. Country year round, 40 minutes from Penn. Station, New York City. References required. Good home and liberal wages. Address P. O. Box 148, Woodmere, L. I., New York.

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For high class, large, city hotel. Reply with references and religious preferences. 2106, Monitor Office, Boston.

**WANTED—Plain cook for 2 adults with simple tastes. Kindly home real consideration. Telephone Great Neck 2482 or write P. M. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.**

**WANTED—A maid for general housework. Every convenience. MRS. C. L. ALLEN, 156 East Emerson Street, Melrose, Tel. 66.**

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**WANTED—Nurse, chambermaid, two children, school age. Must have references. Call Dedman 251-M, Dedham, Mass.**

**WANTED—At once, typist and several good long hand writers. Apply top floor, 581 Borsini Street, Boston.**

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STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, desires position where accuracy and reliability are more essential than great speed; good penman; interior decorating line preferred. J. H. Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## MR. X RETURNS

## And Discusses Whistler's Genius

The bathing season was over. Deserted was the beach. I sat on a bench in front of the dressing-room pavilion, the doors locked, the patter of feet silenced, rather enjoying the silence and isolation; and immensely enjoying the beauty of the still, many-colored sea. Such a sea Whistler, perhaps only he, could have suggested. He might have called his picture "Variations in Violet and Green No. 2" (he painted one under that title) and then some donkey of a critic would cry—"But it's blue." So it was. It was blue. But it was also violet and green, constantly changing, variations in violet and green. And some yards from the shore was the diving float, or raft, the surface a dazzling white. The rays of the setting sun caught it; that dazzling splash of white helped the blue, made it still more wonderful. It was a lovely scene. Alas, it would fade so quickly. I thought of Artemus Ward who, when his little son said to him—"Papa, why do summer roses fade?" answered—"Because it's their life. Let 'em fade."

Did I say that the shore was deserted? Not quite. Far in front of me, at the sea end of the boarding promenade, sat a girl crouched up, her eyes fixed on the horizon. She wore a vivid red jersey. Thus the color scheme of the picture was—red, white and blue—a note of violet red, a splash of glittering white, and that stretch of blue, in which was violet and green—indeed all shades. "Needs a bit of black, somewhere," I murmured. Even as I spoke the bit of black intruded, entered the scene with quiet dignity. Perhaps you may think that I am romancing. Nevertheless it was he—our excellent friend Mr. X. Afar I recognized him, musing by the sad sea waves, then walking forward, slowly progressing toward the point where I sat. Now and again he paused, and once stood with arms folded, gazing at nothing, in the attitude of Napoleon on board the Bellerophon. I hailed him. He waved, and advanced as majestically as one can in thin shoes on a pebbly beach.

After salutations and inquiries as to each other's summer activities, he said—"And so you have been writing an article each week. Remarkable! My felicitations! But tell me, my friend, is not the finding of a subject sometimes—a difficulty?"

"Not at all, dear Mr. X. If one is deeply interested in art it is surprising how many interesting subjects spring up during the week, subjects which might easily be missed by the general public if their attention were not drawn to them. I let the subjects of the week simmer, and toward Saturday, when the time has come to begin my article, one subject always enlarges and clamors for consideration."

"An excellent method," said the good man, "and pray, Sir, what is your subject for next week?"

"Look around you, Mr. X. Look at the value of these yellow sands against that blue sea, note how the waters fade into the sky at the horizon in indistinguishable grey-gold. What painter does this exquisite sight recall to you?"

Mr. X reflected, gravely studying the panorama. "May I suggest, Sir, that it is reminiscent of a landscape background in an early Sienese picture."

I looked at him with indignation. Sometimes in these days Mr. X tries to be clever. "No, Sir, the Sienese landscapes are archaic and ill done in spite of their sincerity. This scene should remind you of one whom I may call the most accomplished artist of modern times—James McNeill Whistler—as great with the figure as in rendering these exquisite crepuscular effects, and who was the first Anglo-Saxon to state in the written word the essence of pure artistry. His lecture called 'The Ten O'Clock,' delivered in London on Feb. 20, 1885, was the most perfect expression of the artistic intelligence, both in matter and manner, that has ever been uttered. It can never grow old or out of date; it rings today as subtly true as on the night it was delivered 34 years ago. But I need not point out to a man of your insight, dear Mr. X, that 'The Ten O'Clock' did not say all there is to be said about art. It was a perfect expression of the Whistlerian creed, but life and art are greater than the Whistlerian creed. Art contains something more than supreme taste. Why, while 'The Ten O'Clock' was being delivered, the 'faucets' the savages were girding themselves for the warpath: Van Gogh and Gauguin were preparing their artistic bombs; Cézanne was laboriously and slowly effecting a revolution; and while Whistler, that night in 1885, was chastising those who make any sort of an alliance between art and literature, a mild-mannered gentleman who was present at the lecture whispered to his companion—"Michelangelo was a pretty good painter, and he made a pretty good alliance between art and literature on the ceiling of the Sistine chapel."

"True," said Mr. X. I have never met our friend's equal for living emphasis to a monosyllable.

"So you see," I continued, "Whistler seems to be coming into our limelight this week. And there is something else, indeed two or three other current episodes, that urge me to keep him there. In London, in the spring of 1917, I spent an afternoon at Mr. Arthur Studd's house in Chelsea. It was a memorable afternoon, because on the walls of the room, where we had tea—a large apartment with tall windows overlooking the Thames—hung three Whistlers. One was 'Green and Gold,' a nocturne in blue and silver, a twilight scene in two tones, such as the night we see before us now; the second was 'The Fire Wheel,' a nocturne in black and gold; the third was 'The Little White Girl,' a symphony in white, which Mr. Pennell, his biographer, calls 'the most

complete, the most perfect picture he ever painted.' It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1865: it captivated Swinburne and he wrote some verses for it. The poem was printed on gold paper and pasted upon the frame, but it has disappeared. These three pictures are now in the National Gallery of London. They have lately moved there. They were bequeathed by Mr. Arthur Studd, a lifelong admirer and friend of Whistler's."

Mr. X. I am glad to report, did not say "Some gift!"

"So London," I continued, "is now rich in Whistlers, but nothing compared to Washington through Charles L. Freer's magnificent gift. When the new building is opened (Mr. Freer gave \$1,000,000 to house his collection) it will be found that Washington possesses the greatest assembly of Whistlers in the world. Some years ago when Mr. Freer showed me his collection in Detroit, his Whistlers, including lithographs, pastels and etchings, numbered over 1100 items."

Mr. X. mused. "The collector," he said, "who leaves his treasures to the nation deserves our highest commendation. He passes on his love for beauty. Do you think, Sir, that living with beautiful things improves the character?"

"To be quite frank, Mr. X, I should say no. Of course it may do so, but generally speaking a fondness for exterior beauty does not change the disposition. Why should it? Improvement comes from within, not from without. Take the case of Whistler. His feeling for beauty was phenomenal, his taste was unrivaled, but have you read his 'Gentle Art of Making Enemies'?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, it's one of the smartest and wittiest art books that were ever written, and also the crudest and unkindest. He had no pity for an enemy; he had no pity for Sheridan Ford, who suggested the book, and worked hard upon it until, well, until Whistler changed his mind and determined to edit the 'Gentle Art' himself. It's a long story and it will float back into currency this autumn when a rare copy of the 'Gentle Art,' edited by Sheridan Ford, will be sold at auction in the Avery sale. It is described as a unique copy of the exclusively rare Paris edition, issued after Mr. Ford's Antwerp edition was seized, and it was found impossible to secure a publisher either in England or America. This volume contains extra letters and anecdotes. If I were an excessively rich man I would buy it, for this unique 'Gentle Art' has an especial interest for me."

"Why so, Sir?"

"Merely because I dined with Whistler at the Savoy Hotel, in London, one night in the year 1890, just after he had seized the 'pirated' copies, and acquired, as he expressed it, 'Sheridan Ford's scalp.' The dinner was fixed for 8:15. He arrived at 9:20 in the gayest mood and dandiacally garbed. His gold-headed cane was almost as tall as himself. He talked the whole evening of his triumph over the unfortunate Sheridan Ford, and I don't know which was the more abundant, his wit or his venom. Mr. X. I am afraid that a love of beauty does not necessarily connote lovingkindness."

Here Mr. X shivered. "Suppose, Sir," he said, "we continue this interesting conversation at some adjacent hostility."

On our way through the village it was pleasant to note the deference paid by the natives to my companion's majestic air. It seemed quite fitting that he should remark, as we passed a photographer's shop—"It would be a gratifying episode in one's life to be painted by an artist of Mr. Whistler's caliber."

READING HISTORY  
BY THE BEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It has been said by a German scholar that portraiture is not a primitive form of art, that artistic activity always began with abstractions. But except where actual casting from the life was used is this the case? Is it not rather true that portraiture comes as near to individuality as the artist's skill will admit? It is usual to say of the great "Pericles" of the British Museum, our earliest certain portrait of a great Greek, that it is abstract, generalized; if, however, we look at the works even of the previous generation we shall rather say "What an individual portrait! One seems to know the man."

It was Pliny who said that the artist Ctesias made noble men yet nobler by his art, that is, that he idealized; but Pliny, as no one seems to have noticed, spoke as a Roman familiar with the "imagines" or wax portrait busts taken from life, and as one to whom the broad simplicity of earlier art made a strong appeal. In truth the rendering of character advances with the skill of the artist, and it is a perverted ingenuity which sees in Aristotle's remark that Sophocles represents men as they should be, Euripides men as they are, an exact parallel to the achievements of the Hellenic and Hellenistic sculptors. Casting from life was unknown in Greece until the days of Alexander, and till then the sculptor made his portraits, real or imaginary, as like as he knew how.

Primitive figures of athletes are beardless because they represent young men. Shaving came in with Alexander, aping youth, but the fashion in beards is a valuable guide to the dating and classifying of ancient portraits. Generals and orators, the Spartans of course excepted, wear their close-clipped, philosophers of the earlier or severer schools wear them long. Ideal portraits in the technical sense—portraits of great men, not from life, that is—aim at the type of beard approximate to the artist's conception of their character.

Thus the early types of Homer wear



Chinese tripod cloisonné censer in the Brooklyn Museum

A rare example of the Chia Ch'ing period, recently presented by Samuel P. Avery. Supported by three cranes in white cloisonné, it stands 41 inches high, its enamel decorations including a landscape and river scene, in which appear deer and cranes.

a flowing beard, the later the short and ragged beard of the beggar of Chios; and the debonaire Anacreon is shown by Ctesias at the height of fifth century fashion, as we see it in the magistrates of the Parthenon frieze. Eschylus and Sophocles wear beards of moderate length; Euripides, the individualist, a close-cut beard and flowing hair—perhaps because he lived so long beyond the Strymon. Note the contrast again between Herodotus and Thucydides, the one with the full hair and beard of the age of Marathon, the other trimmer and closer as became the general and the eulogist of Pericles.

## The Philosophic Beard

We have said that it was the earlier or severer philosophic schools that affected the long beard; with Aristotle we reach a new development, the supreme philosopher, who was also a man of the world, at once tutor to Alexander, who erected a portrait of him at Athens, and head of the Peripatetics. Aristotle cut his beard as close as a philosopher could—"the beard is the philosopher," was a proverb as late as Lucian. So does Aristotle's successor, Theophrastus of the "Characters," whereas Epicurus, the apostle of the hidden life, lets his beard grow to suit his rugged features ("I can't forget Epicurus if I want to," complains Cicero in the Letters) and sets the fashion for his friends Hermarchus and Metrodorus.

But if the head of a philosophic school set the fashion for his disciples and a portrait of the founder was to be found in every offshoot of that school from Gaul to Asia—Alexander did as much for the dwellers in Olympus, Apollo, Helios, Dionysus, Mithras, the Dioscuri, one and all reflect the hero, echoes of whose features may be found from the Mithraeum of Britain to the Græco-Buddhist sculptures of northern India. The Achilles of history stamped himself on men's thoughts and men's religions, and the very variations in his portrait prove how widespread, and therefore how remote from the original the cult of Alexander was. The Leonine locks parted on the forehead, the wide eyes and full parted lips, these are common to all types as the locks and beard of Moses or St. Peter are common to sculptors, as wide apart as Angelo and della Quercia; they serve to identify the person and control the over-far departure from tradition.

## Hellenic Realism

And by a curious chance the age of Alexander, whose portraits are essentially ideal, is also the age of realism. Casting from life was discovered by a Greek, and led to a new conception of portraiture, without which such Hellenistic masterpieces as the "Menander" of the Vatican were inconceivable. The imaginary portrait, too, becomes more realistic; not Homer only but the seven sages are constructed in a new spirit; Hesiod, too, as a writer believes, in the noble portrait known in so many versions and still called for tradition's sake a "Seneca." And this realistic art must have come

home to the Romans when fate brought them into touch with Greece, and things Hellenic were in the fashion. His "imagines" set up in his atrium were as grimly realistic as the circumstances in which they saw the light.

Not a wrinkle was omitted upon these beardless faces, for unfortunately hardly one of our Roman portraits goes back to the days before the earliest barber came to Rome and demoralized the Roman youth by shaving them in the effeminate fashion of the Greekling despised of Cato. Immobile, serious, uncompromising as they are, these close-cropped shaven heads explain the rise of Rome better than any history; no Capua for them, only work and duty. The bulk are divided into two well-marked modern types, the ecclesiastical and the legal. There is a bust in Naples, for instance, for which Newman might have sat, and Cicero's face calls for a shovel hat and Barchester Close as a background.

Now and again you get the farmer type or the prim and self-righteous tradesman; but the faces as a whole are as austere as the art. Cicero's is almost the only flexible countenance of them all: Caesar's is calm, wide-eyed, far-seeing; Pompey's fussy, harassed, small-eyed; petty man, you say at once. Augustus we know from youth to age; the boy beautiful and self-contained; the man fighting for his life and throne, the ruler at the height of power, conscious of Virgil's praise, and of his own mission of world peace, the priest softened with years and sorrows, doing sacrifice for his people. His successors we cannot follow in detail nor their contemporaries, but they will help us to work from known to unknown, to understand and place the nameless portraits that fill all our museums and weary a careless pupil.

We shall note how the artist gains more power over his material; how new effects of light and shade come in with Vespasian and the art-loving Flavians; how Adrian, amateur of all things Greek, revives the beard, how the eye flashing from the hollow pupil is the great discovery of the next half-century, and the hair is wrought naturally into loose masses; how this lifelike exuberance of marble brings a revolt to a severe and simple frontality, and economy of means, in which the material keeps strictly within two dimensions and the hair is indicated by chisel marks upon a solid mass. So the cycle of art fulfills itself, and Constantine is as immobile as Nicander eight centuries before, or the nobly simple statues of Chartres or Rheims in time to come.

SAN FRANCISCO MEMORIAL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—It is practically decided that San Francisco's war memorial will take the form of a group of buildings near the civic center dedicated to community development in the fine arts. It is proposed to have the institution under the administration of the regents of the University of California.

SPLENDORS OF  
CHINESE CRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Avery cloisonnés of the Brooklyn Museum constitute a famous and unique feature, comparable to the Morgan treasures or the Bishop Jades at the Metropolitan, the British Museum's Elgin marbles, or the Paris Louvre's Venus of Milo and Winged Victory of Samothrace. Whatever else a Brooklyn visitor may forget, his memory vision is sure to retain impress of the oriental splendors of Chinese art through the ages, as epitomized in myriad forms and lovely colors grouped in that central section, first floor, of the massive museum building, the first sight to greet one after passing the main entrance colonnade.

All this is due to the munificence and connoisseurship of Samuel P. Avery, who began collecting Chinese art, particularly the rare cloisonné enamels and antique small bronzes, before the political turmoil of the past two or three decades had forever shut off the limited supply of such treasures, not only from the western world, but from Chinese and Japanese markets as well. From time to time, since 1909, Mr. Avery has drawn upon the magnificent accumulation in his home at Hartford, Connecticut, to add to his gifts to the Brooklyn Museum.

The latest addition, just announced, consists of 73 more cloisonné pieces and 37 ancient Chinese bronzes and gold bronzes. This brings the total number of enamels alone (including some painted Peking enamels and champlevé enamels besides the cloisonnés) to 360—a collection now far and away the largest and most important of its class in the world. It is literally priceless, because few if any of its great variety of objects could be duplicated, and the potential market value of the whole today would mount into the millions.

As an example of the quality of individual pieces, the great screen from the Winter Palace at Peking is the companion to that presented in behalf of the Chinese Government to King George of England on his coronation—having been commandeered for that purpose from a wealthy Chinese diplomat in London when the official gifts from the Celestial Empire failed to arrive on time. The odd and beautiful wall vases, with their exquisite artificial flowers wrought in semi-precious stones, were described in The Christian Science Monitor a year ago. But these, relatively, are mere details. Among the larger pieces of really spectacular magnificence, in the most recently donated group, is a tripod cloisonné censer of the comparatively modern Chia Ch'ing period (1796-1820), 41 inches high, with large angular scroll handles, and supported by three cranes in white cloisonné, with legs of gilt bronze. The body, shoulder, flange, cover, and handles of the vessel are covered with sumptuous enamel decorations, including landscape and river

scenes, in which deer and white cranes appear as emblems of long life and many honors. This showy piece may be taken as typical of the whole collection, in its richness of the symbolical decoration, and in the marvelous craftsmanship which is lavished impartially upon all objects, great and small, among which figure vases, jardinières, color and incense boxes, manuscript cases in forms of books and scrolls, trays, pilgrim bottles, dishes, libation cups, winepots, tea utensils, lanterns, candlesticks, table screens and water holders for the use of "scholars" or secretaries, mandarins' hat holders, snuff bottles, scepters, bells, and other articles of ceremonial use. The ornamentation involves countless variations upon the stock Buddhist and other conventionalized forms—animals, birds, and fishes, lotus, chrysanthemum and fungus, sea-shells, clouds, dragons, and hieratic scrolls. Wood, bronze, gold, silver, copper, jade, crystal, and lacquer are freely combined, while painted enamel and champlevé intermingle in harmonious artistry with the predominating cloisonné. Some of the pieces, the bronzes more particularly, date back to the remote antiquity of the Shang dynasty, 1100 B. C.

## The Golden Age

But the golden age for enamels, in China as well as in Europe, was during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They originated in Byzantium, as far back as the time of Justinian. The seventeenth century was the perfection period of the Limoges enamels in France, which for the most part are either brush-painted or champlevé (both words being French), only in the champlevé the ridges separating the different enamel colors are all of a piece with the original engraved metal ground to which the pigment-paste is applied, whereas in cloisonné the partitions (cloisons) are all sharply defined in the thin ribbons of metal set on edge on a copper base, and in which every line and detail of the artist's design is minutely traced. The Chinese never esteemed the painted enamel very highly, and used it chiefly as accessory to the cloisonné.

This latter they developed into a splendid and wholly characteristic national Chinese art. The Ming period (sixteenth century) is the greatest, with little if any falling off in the Kang-hsi (late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries); while the Ch'ing-ung era (eighteenth century), marking the last of the great historic periods, has equally distinguished technique, and some low-toned color harmonies not unworthy of the older dates. Altogether, in the Chinese cloisonnés as well as porcelains, the genius for color and its decorative contrasts, which is the glory of Chinese art, is obviously superior to anything we know of in European decorative art of the corresponding centuries, or of any subsequent period.

All this history, and very much more, is superbly illustrated in the 36 large cases, some of them 9 feet high and 7 broad, which held the Avery collections at the Brooklyn Museum; supplemented by the admirable descriptive labels which Dr. Goodyear has placed on every identical piece, and detailed wall placards summarizing the sumptuous catalogue with its historical preface by the most distinguished modern expert in Chinese art, Dr. Stephen Bushell (author of the South Kensington Museum publications on the subject), and the expert descriptions by John Getz.

## The Bronzes and Figures

While the extent and variety of the Avery collections at the Brooklyn Museum are such that they can be dealt with here only in general terms, a few additional words of specification are due for at least two outstanding groups: the considerable number of elaborate animal and human figures, 21 of which are assembled in one showcase; and the very notable bronzes, 37 in number.

The colossal "kyilins" or conventional lions, the incredibly rich incense burners, ice chests, and ceremonial vessels in the forms of elephants, dragons, doves, graces, fishes and serpents, rear their striking silhouettes on every hand—grotesque to the uninitiated, most interesting to anyone who will take the least trouble to look beneath the surface for the informing spirit of oriental symbolism.

The human figures are sometimes enshrined Buddhas or Kuan-yins, others are genre concepts, or portrait images. The presentation of a round court poet who has blissfully fallen asleep in the midst of festivities, is an inimitable comedy-character bit. The bronzes, with their austere yet elegant simplicity of form and intricate inlaid tracery of hieroglyphics attesting high antiquity, make an extraordinary appeal to the imagination as well as to the aesthetic appreciation. Among several pieces from the celebrated Prince Kung collection are: a Han dynasty sacrificial bowl, a mysterious hanging vase of the same period (B.C. 200 to A.D. 25), a beautiful Sung pilgrim bottle, and a superb Ming tripod incense burner, inlaid with silver wire, 17 inches high. Of equal rarity, beauty, and generally high antiquity, are the bronzes with gold incrustation and gold and silver inlay; and the examples of "sun-splashed" or "sun-splashed" bronzes, in which inlaid fleckings of annealed gold are dispersed at irregular intervals over the perfectly panned bronze surface. There are also 18 gold bronze figures of Chinese Buddhist deities, dating to the seventeenth century.

The whole installation of the Avery cloisonnés, bronzes, and wall-vases with flowers, as rearranged to accommodate the latest accessions, is conducive to a delectable mental journey into a vanished world where colors are music and forms are poetry—or at least philosophy framed in the rhythmic prose of design.

THE CENTENARY OF  
GUSTAVE COURBET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Louvre will soon organize a special exhibition of the works of Gustave Courbet to celebrate the centenary of this great master, the founder of realism in French painting. Had his career been long enough Courbet would surely have developed all the magnificent gifts with which he was endowed, and moreover, had he not been handicapped by a most absurd and almost childish vanity, an incessant desire for banal admiration and a belief in the universality of his genius which considerably amused all who knew him, and led Prud'hon to make the following scathing remark: "He is but a painter, he knows neither how to speak nor to write!" "He is but a painter!" True—yet what a painter—one whose almost marvelous technique places him in the foremost rank in the history of French contemporary art.

On the 10th of June, 1819, Gustave Courbet was born in the small commune of Ornans, in the department of Doubs. His father was a simple husbandman, who dearly loved his vineyard. From him Courbet derived his love of nature and his imagination; for whilst tending his vines "Père Courbet" was wont to let his fancy rove, the result being the invention of some new agricultural instruments, which, however, proved of little benefit to their inventor. Courbet's mother was on the contrary a kind, dignified woman, possessing sound common sense, but grieved by the perpetual discontent of her son. "My son is unhappy," she used to sigh continually.

The house in which Courbet spent his childhood stands on the banks of the Loue, the small river whose windings inspired some of his finest compositions, and to which he was devotedly attached. Even as a mere schoolboy Courbet used to cover his notebooks with sketches of his native village, much to the disgust of his teachers who despaired of him. Courbet experienced a certain difficulty in being allowed to follow his vocation, for his parents refused for a long time to consider that art was his true life-work, and did their best to persuade him to become either a polytechnician or a lawyer. In vain did the Abbé Gousset try to transform Courbet into a latinsist! In vain did the professors of the Royal College of Besançon strive to inculcate in him the love of classics. In spite of all their efforts Courbet remained absorbed in drawing and one of the most enthusiastic pupils of an erratic old painter, called the "Père Beau," whose method of teaching had much to recommend it, as he used to install his class near the source of the Loue and encourage them to seek inspiration from the very heart of nature.

## His Axiom

It would seem that from all the many years spent at college, during which he fairly chafed at the discipline and lack of liberty, the only thing to make an impression upon him was the subject of an essay: "A man can only understand and produce that art which interprets his own nature." This axiom became the leading thought of Courbet, who threatened to run away from school if his parents did not recall him at once. At last they realized the uselessness of struggling any further against his natural inclinations and allowed him to settle as a "free student" at Besançon, where they rented a room for him. There Courbet met another painter, and, encouraged by his new acquaintance, he definitely abandoned mathematics and undertook to illustrate the poetic essays of his friend, Max Bachelard, who was to become a valued contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Courbet was soon recognized as a remarkable colorist, and Flageolet, a local painter of some merit, well-studio, proclaiming him to be the "king of color."

In 1841 Courbet arrived in Paris, attracted thither by an intensity of art life in the great capital. He settled in the Rue de la Harpe No. 80, and proceeded in a methodical manner to execute innumerable copies of the works of painters of unequal talent, in order to learn his "métier." Thus he painted horses and heads after Gérard, a fine copy of Delacroix's famous Medea, copies of the Saint Rembrandt, Frans Hals, of the Saint Bartholomew of Fléury, and innumerable studies to which he used to add, as though under the impulse of a sort of ironical scruple, the legend "style of the Florentines," "style of the Venetians" as the case might be. At that period he visited the Louvre with the greatest assiduity, and took pleasure in bitterly criticizing the Titians and da Vincis, as well as Raphael, who, with the exception of certain "rather interesting portraits" had no strength, and could only, declared Courbet, with the decision with which he often pronounced the greatest absurdities, be admired by so-called idealists. Veronese satisfied him, however, whilst Rembrandt, Ribera, Holbein, and Velasquez completely subjugated him.

When not studying at the Louvre he could be found in the studio of Suisse, where he worked from the nude and where he painted several large works which often disappeared under superimposed paintings. Later on nature attracted him once again, and those first landscapes of the Franche Comté and of the Forest of Pontainbleau, where he met Millet, are vivified by his genius.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## My Nicaragua

You may take the street that runs by the cathedral  
And go some fourteen blocks and up a hill  
And past the three-arch bridge until you come  
To Guadalupe. There the houses are  
No stately Spanish palaces, flat and lazy,  
As in the center of the town you see,  
Heavy with some three centuries upon them,  
Accustomed to the sunlight and the earthquakes,  
Half-bored, you fancy, by these ways of nature;  
But little things, ugly almost, and frail,  
With low red roofs and flimsy rough cut doors,  
A trifle better than an Indian hut;  
Not picturesque, just dreary commonplace,  
As commonplace and dreary as the flats  
Here in your cities where your poor folks live;  
And yet they seem so glad the sun is shining,  
So glad a little wind begins to blow,  
Too humble, purely glad to say it . . .

Look through the doors ajar . . .  
And see the children, playing, wrangling, dreaming,  
Oh, much the way that children are elsewhere,  
And see the faithful-wives, sweeping or mending,  
Setting their tables, doing the thousand things  
Hardly worth noticing that women do  
About their houses, meaning life to them.  
And if you listen you may hear them sing:  
Not anywhere are better songs than theirs! . . .

But if you hire a guide, no guide will ever  
Think of directing you to see this mere  
Unhonored dalliance of people's lives  
That is the soil the roots of beauty know.  
The old cathedral the Spaniards built,  
With hand-carved altars for two thousand saints;  
Oh, broken piles of masonry outworn,  
The shred and trash of things that were of price,  
Cocoons forgotten whence the butterflies  
Of love of country and of love of God  
Rose, and were lost among the fields afar!

The dear hotels with palm trees in the garden  
And a self-playing piano drumming  
The shops of German, English, and French owners;  
The parlors of the ruling class adorned  
With much the same bad taste as in New York.—

That never was my country! But the rows  
Of earthen little houses where men dwell,  
And women, all too busy living life  
To think of faking it, that is my country.  
My Nicaragua, mother of great poets!  
—Salomón de la Selva.

## The Haymakers

Amongst the country employments of England none is so delightful to see or to think of as hay-making. It comes in the pleasant season, amidst a green, and flowery, and sunshiny world; it has for scene the prettiest places—park, or lawn, or meadow, or upland pasture; and withal it has more of innocent merriment, more of the festivity of an out-of-door sport, . . . than any other of the occupations of husbandry. . . . A very little interval of dressed garden shall divide a great country mansion from the demesne, where haycocks repose under noble groups of oaks and elms, or mingle their fragrance with the snowy wreaths of the acacia, or the honeyed tassels of the lime; and the fair and delicate lady who cannot tell wheat from barley, and the mincing fine gentleman who "affects an ignorance if he have it not," shall yet condescend not merely to know hay when they see it, but even to take some interest in the process of getting it up. . . . Now we have in our own hands only two small fields, the one a meadow of some three acres, about a mile off, the other a bit of upland pasture not much bigger, and rather nearer. . . . One of these grass-plots is a breezy, airy, upland field, abutting on the southernmost nook of an open common, forming, so to say, one side of a sunny bay, half filled with a large clear pond of bright water, water always bright; the first swallows of the year are regularly seen there; a great farmhouse with its bustling establishment directly opposite; a winding road leading across the green; the trees, cottages, children, horses, cows, sheep, and geese, scattered around in the gayest profusion—a living and moving picture. The most populous street of a populous city gives a less vivid idea of habitation than the view from the gate, or from the high bank, feathered with broom and hazel—for the fence consists rather of a ditch than of a hedge, the field being, as it were, moated—of that lightsome and cheerful bit of pasture land.

The more distant meadow is prettier still; it has no regular approach, and is reached only through a chain of fields belonging to different neighbors, whose gates, close locked upon all other occasions, open only to admit the ponderous hay wagon, creaking under its burden, and the noisy procession of pitchers and rakers by which it is accompanied. Surrounded by close and high hedges, richly studded by hedge-row timber, no spot can be more completely shut out from the world than this small meadow. A stream of considerable variety and beauty winds along one end, fringed on each margin by little thickets of copse wood, hawthorn, and hazel, mixed with trees of a larger growth, and clothed, intertwined, matted, by garlands of wild rose and wild honeysuckle; whilst here and there a narrow strip of turf intervenes between these natural shrubberies and the sparkling, babbling stream, which runs so clearly over its narrow bed that every shoal of minnows is visible as they pass. Every vagary that a nameless brooklet well can play does this brook show off in its short course across the end of our meadow; now driven rapidly through a narrow channel by the curvature of the banks, fretting, and fuming, and chafing over the transparent pebbles; now creeping gently between clusters of the rich willow herb and golden flag; now sleeping quietly in a wider and deeper pool, where the white water lily has found room for its dark leaves and its snowy flowers, and where those quiet but treacherous waters seem about to undermine the grassy margin which already overhangs them, and to lay bare the roots of the old willows.—Mary Russell Mitford.

## In Defense of Boswell

Sitting one evening with my favorite book and enjoying the company of a crackling wood fire, I was interrupted by a cheerful idiot who, entering unheeded, announced himself with the remark, "This is what I call a library." Indifferent to a forced welcome, he looked about him and continued, "I see you are fond of Boswell. I always preferred Macaulay's 'Life of Johnson' to Boswell's—it's so much shorter. I read it in college."

Macaulay's essay is anathema to me. If it were a food-product, the authorities would long since have suppressed it on account of its artificial coloring matter; but prep-school teachers and college professors go on "requiring" its reading from sheer force of habit; and as long as they continue to do so, the true Samuel Johnson and the real James Boswell will both remain unknown. Out of a thousand who have read this famous essay and remember its wonderfully balanced sentences, which stick in the memory like burrs in the hair, perhaps not more than one will be able to recall the circumstances under which it was written. Purporting to be a review of a new edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," edited by John Wilson Croker, it is really a personal attack on a bitter political enemy. . . . Using the editorial "We," Macaulay opens by saying, "We are sorry to be obliged to say that the merits of Mr. Croker's performance are on a par with those of a certain leg of mutton on which Dr. Johnson dined while traveling from London to Oxford, and which he, with characteristic energy, pronounced to be bad as could be."

Let us see how sorry Macaulay really was. In a letter written to his

sister just before Croker's book appeared he writes: "I am to review Croker's edition of Boswell. . . . I detest Croker more than cold boiled veal. . . . See whether I do not dust the varlet's jacket in the next number of the 'Edinburgh Review.'" And he did, and the cloud of dust he then raised obscured Johnson, settled on Boswell, and for a time almost smothered him. I suspect that Macaulay prepared himself for writing his smashing article by reading Croker's book through in half a dozen evenings, pencil in hand, searching for blemishes. After that, his serious work began. Blinded by his hatred of the editor, he makes Johnson grotesque and repulsive, and grossly insults Boswell. He started with the promise that Boswell was mean, but that his book was great. Then the proposition defined itself in his mind something like this: Boswell was one of the smallest men that ever lived, yet his "Life of Johnson" is one of the greatest books ever written. Boswell was always laying himself at the feet of some eminent man, begging to be spit upon and trampled upon, yet as a biographer he ranks with Shakespeare as a dramatist; and so he goes on, until at last, made dizzy by the sweep of his verbal see-saw and the tilt of his own rhetoric, he finally reaches the conclusion that, because Boswell was a great fool, he was a very great writer.

Absurdity can go no further. Well may we ask ourselves what Boswell had done to be thus pilloried? Nothing, except that he had written a book which is universally admitted to be the best book of its kind in any language. What manner of a man was James Boswell? He was, more than most men, a mass of contradictions. It would never, I think, have been easy to answer this question. Since Macaulay answered it, in his cocksure way, and answered it wrongly, to answer it rightly is most difficult. I see you with a pen can do it. Some time ago, apropos of the effort being made to preserve the house in Great Queen Street, in London, in which Boswell lived, a magazine said, "Boswell shrivels more and more as we look at him. . . . It would be absurd to preserve a memorial to him alone."—"Shrivels!" Impossible! Johnson and Boswell as a partnership have been too long established for either member of the firm to "shrivele." Unconsciously perhaps, but consciously I think, Boswell has so managed it that, when the senior partner is thought of, the junior also comes to mind. Johnson's contribution to the business was experience and unlimited common sense; Boswell made him responsible for output: the product was words, merely spoken words, either of wisdom or of wit. Distribution is quite as important as production—any railroad man will tell you so. Boswell had a genius for packing and delivering the goods. . . .

James Boswell is coming into his own. . . . I venture the prophecy that, when the traveler from New Zealand takes his stand on the ruined arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, he will have a pocket edition of Boswell with him, in which to read something of the lives of those strange people who inhabited that vast solitude when it was called London.—A. Edward Newton in "The Amelities of Book-Collecting."



Portrait of Franciscus Vranx, from the etching by Vandyck

## "A Grand Old Fellow"

"In the course of the last few pages there has not been very much eulogy of the unqualified and enthusiastic kind," writes P. G. Hamerton in "Etching and Etchers." "Good etchers are exceedingly rare, having hitherto been produced in Europe at the rate of about two a century. It is possible that, notwithstanding the divergence of opinion on the subject of the rank and capabilities of the art, which unhappily subsists between the present writer and the large majority of the general public, there may, nevertheless, be more harmony between us than we supposed. The public is indifferent to all etchings whatever; the critic is indifferent to all but a very few etchings."

"No true critic can be indifferent to Vandyck. He is one of the great princes of the art, a royal master who is to be spoken of only with the most profound respect. He had all the great qualities; he had perfect freedom and exquisite refinement; he used the needle with admirable ease and grace, and his masterly force was restrained and tempered with a cultivated severity. But it is inevitable that a genius of this kind, whose purposes were few, and who always kept steadily to the path where success ever attended him, should not offer matter for so much commentary as the less admirable and less wise, but more various and audacious artists who have undertaken many different enterprises, and alternately surprised the world by unexpected triumphs and almost unaccountable failures. . . . writer, cunning in his craft, who found himself obliged to supply many pages about Vandyck, would have recourse to speculations about the personages he painted, and the history and characteristics of their age; so that the artist himself would become nothing more than the pretext for a dissertation on manners and events. But of Vandyck himself, as an etcher, little more is to be said than the few sentences already written. His aims were few, his choice of means instinctively wise and right, his command of them absolute, his success complete."

In his notes on Vandyck's etchings, Mr. Hamerton includes the following: "Franciscus Vranx—A grand old fellow, with a strong kind-looking face and observant eyes, which he was accustomed to use, for Vranx was a painter of Antwerp. Observe the masterly indication of the irregular mustache and small beard, and the flowing lines of the mantle."

## The Gardens of Damascus

"This 'holy' Damascus, this 'earthly paradise,' . . . is a city of hidden palaces, of copses and gardens and fountains and bubbling streams. The juice of her life is the gushing and ice-cold torrent that tumbles from the snowy sides of Anti-Lebanon. Close along on the river's edge, through seven sweet miles of rustling boughs and deepest shade the City spreads out her whole length." Kinglake writes in "Eothen."

"But its gardens are the delight, the delight and the pride of Damascus. They are not the formal parterres,

which you might expect from the Oriental taste; they rather bring back to your mind the memory of some dark old shrubbery in our northern isle, that has been charmingly un-kept up for many and many a day. When you see a rich wilderness of wood in decent England, it is like enough that you see it with some soft regrets. . . . Wild as that, the highest woodland of a deserted home in England, but without its sweet sadness, is the sumptuous garden of Damascus. Forest trees, tall and stately enough if you could see their lofty crests, yet lead a tussling life of it below, with their branches struggling against strong numbers of bushes and willow shrubs. The shade upon the earth is black as night. High, high above your head, and on every side all down to the ground, the thicket is hemmed in and choked up by the interlacing boughs that droop with the weight of roses, and load the slow air with their damask breath. There are no other flowers. Here and there, there are patches of ground made clear from the cover and these are either carelessly planted with some common and useful vegetable, or else are left free to the wayward ways of nature, and bear rank weeds, moist looking and cool to the eyes, and freshening the sense with their earthy and bitter fragrance.

"There is a lane opened through the thicket so broad in some places that you can pass along side by side; in some so narrow (the shrubs are forever encroaching) that you ought, if you can, to go on the first and hold back the bough of the rose tree. And through this wilderness there tumbles a loud rustling stream, which is halted at last in the lower corner of the garden, and there tossed up in a fountain by the side of the simple alcove."

## A Ballade of Blue China

There's a joy without canker or cark,  
There's a pleasure eternally new,  
'Tis to gloat on the glaze and the mark  
Of China that's ancient and blue;  
Unchipp'd all the centuries through  
It has passed since the chime of its  
rang.

And they fashion'd it, figure and hue,  
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.  
They were mighty of fin and of fang,  
And their portraits Celestials drew,  
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang. . . .  
—Andrew Lang.

## Humility

The only true independence is in humility. . . . But humility is not the virtue of a fool; since it is not consequent upon any comparison between ourselves and others, but between what we are and what we ought to be. —Washington Allston.

## The Realities of Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most interesting "signs of the times" at the present moment is the reiteration in speeches, in newspaper articles, in lectures, in every one of the methods, in fact, by which public thought is reached, of the need for a spiritual or mental remedy for the universal disease and disorder which seems to have overtaken humanity. Various causes are assigned for this need, and all are agreed that not until mankind learns to master its evil propensities will any kind of progress be made. The difficulty seems to lie in this, that no one so far has discovered just how this remedy is to be applied. A "change of heart" is spoken of, and this article is written with a view to indicating one particular, at least, in which a most radical change of heart is certainly necessary before any real progress can be made.

It is very usual to find in the exhortations toward this desired change of heart, phrases pointing out that under the stress of difficulties and sorrow, nations and individuals have been brought "face to face with the stern realities of being," and it is to be noted that these realities are never supposed to be good, but always evil, sorrow, want, war, death. It is tantamount to saying that, ordinarily speaking, men live in a fool's paradise, thinking they can enjoy themselves and be happy, but that presently they must wake up and find that really life is evil.

Such a doctrine defeats its own ends, for two reasons. First, because, naturally, no one will voluntarily emerge from his fool's paradise into such a reality, and if that is truly the path of progress, no one will tread it if he can possibly avoid doing so; and second, because the first moment anyone with a logical mind begins to ask why these evils constitute the reality of being, and who made them so, the whole argument falls to pieces. The Discoverer of Christian Science saw this and met the point fairly and squarely, as she did every point, and on page 229 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she asks this pertinent question, "We should hesitate to say that Jehovah sins or suffers; but if sin and suffering are realities of being, whence did they emanate?"

Christian Science in its entirety is the answer to this question. It begins by establishing a logical and demonstrable knowledge of God as the unchangeable cause and sustainer of all existence, whose consciousness can necessarily only be, and express, good. It then goes on to show that all the things we have enumerated above, as constituting in general belief the stern realities of being—sin, war, death, and so on—are not realities at all, but expressions of ignorance, fear, and sensuality, and that that is the fact to which humanity must awaken if it would progress out of trouble into peace. Continuing our reading on this subject, on pages 297 and 298 of Science and Health we find: "Sickness, sin, and death are the vague realities of human conclusions. Life, Truth, and Love are the realities of divine Science. They dawn in faith and glow full-orbed in spiritual understanding. As a cloud hides the sun it cannot extinguish, so false belief suffices for a while the voice of immutable harmony, but false belief cannot destroy Science armed with faith, hope, and fruition."

It is true, then, that mankind have been and still are living in a fool's paradise, in the belief that they can find health, happiness, and life in matter, and that they must awaken out of this fool's paradise to the realities of being, but these realities are good, not evil, they are life-giving, they are joy and health, and only in that direction will progress be found possible. Every one who has looked into these things knows quite well that no matter what high-sounding names are given to new schemes for the amelioration of human conditions, cooperation, Christian socialism, brotherhood and what not, the old evils will appear just the same; selfishness, deceit, love of power, oppression, greed, will still bring about the same old conditions, and the same old results—disension, strife, disease, and death. Only as men begin to be persuaded that the realities of being lie in Spirit and not in matter at all, will they be willing to abandon the old quests for self-satisfaction and self-gratification.

The question is, how are men to be persuaded of this? It can only be done as Jesus did it. He showed them by practical proof in the very place where they are most sensitive, that is, in their own bodies, that if they want the body to be well and to keep well, they must leave off their selfishness, their grossness, their greed, their love of money. And so potent was his appeal that they did it, and that way of thinking became powerful enough to overthrow the Roman Empire and Greek civilization.

During the centuries that have intervened since the early days of the Christian church, the clouds of material belief which seemed to hide the ascending consciousness of Jesus from the limited spiritual vision of the disciples seem gradually to have overspread the Christian world, and the old perverted view of being and its realities obliterated that perception which dawned so gloriously in the ministry of the Nazarene. However, just as during the ante-Christian era there were always to be found amongst the Hebrews those who could keep alight the lamp of spiritual understanding, so during the dark ages,

the medieval period, on to the present day, there have always been spiritual seers, who, gropingly perhaps, but still confidently, have kept alive the belief in the second coming of the Christ.

In Christian Science we find Jesus' system of practical proof brought to bear in exactly the same way. It is healing sin and disease by giving men a better way of thinking, by showing them a lovable God, a comprehensible and living Christ, a standard of man which is worth working for, and it is gradually but surely overthrowing the empire of materialism. "Spirit and its formations are the only realities of being. Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit. Sin is unsustained by Truth, and sickness and death were overcome by Jesus, who proved them to be forms of error. Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love." (Science and Health, p. 264.)

## What Is a Classic?

He who considers it an indispensable duty, both in speaking and writing, to make words express a definite meaning, will very rarely use the expression, "classic author" or "classic works." When and where originates a classic national author? When he finds in the history of his nation great events leading to happy, important and harmonious consequences; when his compatriots display elevation of character, and depth of sentiment, and show in their actions strength and consistency; when he himself, imbued with the national spirit, and relying on his innate genius, can fully sympathize with the past as he does with the present; when he finds that his country has reached so high a degree of culture that his own strides toward self-improvement become easy; when he has gathered together much and varied material, and profits by the efforts of his predecessors, successful or unsuccessful, and when in short, there exists such a conjunction of outward as well as inward conditions that his path becomes comparatively easy, so that he may . . . plan and arrange and execute a great work that befits his nature. . . . Even the greatest genius suffers in some respects from the defects of his age, just as in other respects he profits from its advantages, and an admirable national writer is what the nation makes him.—Goethe.

## The Call of October

There is something in October sets the gypsy blood astir:  
We must rise and follow her.  
When from every hill of flame  
She calls and calls each vagabond by name.  
—Bliss Carman.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Philadelphia Offers Hope and a Plan

THE good meaning that is bound up in the name Philadelphia is being exemplified just now in an urban interest of such importance that the attention of other cities all over the United States is, presumably, being focused on the City of Brotherly Love. If other cities have not yet taken notice of what Philadelphia is doing, it is high time they did so. For the affair in Philadelphia that merits careful observation is the affair of the street railway. In relation to it Philadelphia stands preeminent. While other great cities are full of street car troubles, with service deteriorated, fares doubled, wages lifted to fantastic heights, and all without satisfaction for operatives, management, stockholders, or the public, this great city in Pennsylvania has achieved success with a system of management under which, for the last eight years, wages have been raised, service improved, and dividends developed from nothing at all to 5 per cent per annum, all with apparently increasing satisfaction and on the basis of 5-cent fares.

The key to Philadelphia's success is cooperation of employer and employee. Perhaps it would be fairer to say that the key is the practical willingness of both to succeed on the basis of cooperation. Certainly the story of Philadelphia street railway management, as told the other day before the Federal Electric Railway Commission at Washington, by Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, will fall like balm upon many who are sore with the annoyance and hardship of recent street railway experiences elsewhere. Mr. Mitten was nevertheless not offering the Philadelphia plan as any cure-all for use in less fortunate communities. All he undertook to say for it, so far as other places are concerned, was that it pointed a duty for all to deny the thought that there is any cure for present street railway troubles excepting that which lies in honest dealing, efficient management, and effective workers. Yet these are the good old-fashioned fundamentals of business success. One might call them the antiques of those days when integrity and fair consideration were supposed to figure in business more prominently than mere smartness. To find these qualities paving the way for emergence out of the street railway jungle gives a sense of relief. It means hope for the hopeless. It recommends the Philadelphia experience to the alert attention of all cities where street railway conditions are now less than satisfying.

That Philadelphia has been able to keep the fare at 5 cents is the fact which stands out most significantly. For Philadelphia managers, as for managers in other cities, no doubt the easy way would have been to increase fares as wages and costs increased. It would have been as easy in Philadelphia as elsewhere to assess the increases upon the public, as the factor least likely to make effective objection. That the Philadelphia managers put this temptation behind them is perhaps the most obvious assurance of their ability and good purpose. The retention of the 5-cent fare without impairment of service constitutes a gigantic share for the public in the benefits accruing under the Philadelphia plan. How this was effected, while mounting costs were met, is explained by Mr. Mitten's statement. "If the forces of Labor and management will combine so effectively as to produce almost 100 per cent more per man employed," he said, "much, if not all, that is required to overcome the high cost of living will have been accomplished." Evidently the Philadelphia management not only themselves exhibited such willingness, but were able to win the operatives to a similar manifestation.

Practical cooperation has thus been effective in the period beginning in 1911 and extending down to the present moment. In 1910, after several strikes, the company found itself with credit exhausted, earnings insufficient to maintain costs and fixed charges, equipment antiquated, and service bad. At the request of the stockholders, E. T. Stotesbury took charge of the management, without pay, and engaged Mr. Mitten to represent him in the handling of the property. In August of 1911 the management adopted a cooperative plan, which, in November, the operatives were induced to accept, on the basis of a promise that 22 cents out of every dollar received in fares should be set aside in a fund to be used for payments to conductors and motormen. Employees were left free to belong to Labor organizations or any others. Stockholders were told that they must wait for any return upon their \$30,000,000 investment until both the public and the operatives should have received fair treatment. As a result, according to Mr. Mitten's showing, cars and service have been adequately improved, fares have been virtually reduced by extensive granting of free transfers, wages have been increased in successive years from 23 cents per hour to 48 cents per hour or more, benefits for disability and insurance privileges have been allowed, pensions have been provided for the operatives, and dividends, made tangible at 2 per cent in 1916, have been increased to 5 per cent. Gross earnings have been increased by means of quickened service and improved cars, and also by the reduction of accidents through cooperative efficiency. It has not been all plain sailing. There have been one or two attempted strikes. But, in the main, service has been well maintained, and the men have contributed their fair share of effort and loyal support.

Just a pooling of interests; that is the nub of the Philadelphia plan. So long as any one interest is preferred above the rest, the subordinated interests make trouble; but when all parties come together, contributing the full measure of honest and intelligent effort, ready to make the mutual concessions necessary for striking the fair balance, then the common purpose is achieved and all parties are satisfied. Why isn't such a common-sense method more generally adopted?

### Armenia's Appeal

THE testimony in regard to conditions in Armenia given before the subcommittee of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the other day, by William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, was of a truly appalling character. Five years ago, it is safe to say, such testimony would have roused the civilized world, at any rate to vigorous protest, if not to swift and decisive action. Today, there is a terrible tendency to regard it all almost as a matter of routine. It is urgently necessary that a stand should be made against this lethargy; that the people, who, through the long years of the war, gained strength, day by day, from a contemplation of the great purpose of the struggle, should refuse to allow their vision to be thus dulled or their susceptibilities to be thus blunted.

The world everywhere is longing for peace. But no matter how great this longing, the wise man, even of the world, will have no ears for the cry of peace, where there is no peace. "We accepted this war for a worthy object," declared Sir Robert Borden, at a time in the great struggle when the fortunes of the Allies were at their lowest ebb, "and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it will not end until that time." The war cannot be said to have ended, peace cannot be said to have been attained, as long as conditions in Armenia remain as they are.

There is no need to go over the pitiful ground once again. The tale which Mr. Phillips had to tell the subcommittee finds many duplications in the past; massacre, outrage, destitution, a steady and remorseless closing in on an exhausted people by their enemies through the centuries, bound together in a strange, unholy alliance to bring about their complete extermination. "Turks consider us responsible for the overthrow of their Empire," runs one appeal. "Words are lacking to describe the horror of the situation. You may come too late to save us." The Armenian forces now consist, according to Mr. Phillips' testimony, of men poorly equipped and armed, about 10,000 in number. Against them there are about 40,000 Turkish troops, advancing on Erivan. The Tartars are attacking from the south and east, and Colonel Haskell, representative of the American Mission in Armenia, in a cable to the mission, describes the condition of the country as "horrible beyond description." "The number of victims," runs another report submitted by Mr. Phillips, describing a single district, "is estimated between 6000 and 12,000. Americans testified that when they crossed into Persia at the Julfa bridge, the river was full of bodies."

But why, as has been said, go over this ground again? The story is as old as it is shameless. It has, however, today a new, or almost a new, appeal behind it. It is an appeal to the United States. No other power can help Armenia. Five years of war has left Europe exhausted. Great Britain has struggled as long as she could against tremendous odds to save the Armenians, but now even Great Britain has had to give up. When Mr. Phillips gave his testimony, the subcommittee had before it the resolution by John Sharp Williams, Democratic Senator from Mississippi, authorizing President Wilson to use the military forces of the United States to save the remnant of the Armenian people from extinction. Colonel Haskell declares that one infantry brigade, or possibly one regiment, would save the situation, and insists that if help is not sent it will probably mean "the annihilation of the Armenian Nation."

Now, the subcommittee will no doubt report favorably on the resolution; the Senate will no doubt pass it; the President will no doubt be authorized to send the aid so urgently needed. But all concerned would do well to recognize the tremendous application in this instance of the old Latin proverb, *Bis dat qui cito dat*. He gives twice who gives promptly.

### Canada's Industrial Conference

Now that it is possible to review in a more just perspective the general trend of the great industrial conference recently held in Ottawa, it is seen that the results attained afford grounds for a very abundant satisfaction. The fact that the conference was a gathering of representatives of the three great parties to production, namely, the employer, the employee, and the community, was in itself a most welcome innovation, whilst the large measure of unity attained and the friendliness and good will which characterized all the proceedings were full of promise for the future.

It was not that there was any attempt in the conference to burke contentious issues. All the burning questions of the day, in the world of industry, were frankly brought up and frankly discussed. If the parties could not agree they agreed to differ, and had resort to the most valuable expedient of stating their views in a formal report, thus affording a concrete basis for future discussion.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the congress was the way in which the community representatives, where they had occasion to differ from both the employer and the employee, seemed almost naturally, to take the middle course. Having no special right to guard or view to maintain, they were free to look upon the question from the standpoint of a broad common sense. At any rate, this was very markedly the case in their dealings with the vexed question of the eight-hour day. In this case, whilst the employers wanted "appropriate government commissions" to investigate the whole issue, and the employees were eager for the immediate adoption of the eight-hour day by law, the community representatives recommended that legislation should be passed applying the eight-hour day in all those industries in which it had already been introduced, and that a commission should be appointed to inquire further into the feasibility of applying it to all other industries, "always having regard to the question of production."

The problem is, of course, a very far-reaching one, full of side issues which only become apparent as the subject is studied. There is, however, a reasonableness about the community representative's proposal, a readiness to make use of every agreed or ascertained fact as

a common ground whence to advance hopefully to further unity, which is very welcome.

If, however, the way in which the congress disagreed was hopeful, the way in which it agreed, and the subjects on which it agreed, were still more so. Thus the conference was unanimous in recommending the formation of a bureau to assist in the establishment of an industrial council, along lines "suitable to Canada's peculiar needs." It unanimously advocated the establishment of a minimum wage law for all women and children workers in the Dominion. It unanimously called for equal opportunities in education, free education, and compulsory education up to the age of 14, and it unanimously urged upon the federal and provincial governments greater activity in dealing with the housing problem.

Thus the Ottawa conference proved itself a real council, in the highest sense of that word, and the statement concerning it contained in dispatches from the Canadian capital, to the effect that the gathering had "brought employer and employee closer together than ever before," would seem to be amply justified.

### American Aid for Europe

FURTHER large flotations of European loans are to be made in the United States this fall, if negotiations about to be entered into are successful. The total would probably run well into billions of dollars if the nations applying for financial help were to receive all they actually need for their economic recuperation. There is, however, some question as to whether the full amounts desired will be granted at once.

There is no doubt whatever that all of the nations engaged in the war, and some of the neutrals as well, are in urgent need of further credits. Since the armistice was signed the United States has lent to Europe considerably more than \$2,000,000,000, and the total indebtedness of Europe to the United States approximates \$10,000,000,000. This may be considered a stupendous sum, and, in view of other heavy obligations contracted by the European nations during the war, the extension of further credits at the present time might be regarded, by some as inexpedient. There is no doubt, either, that European industrial and economic conditions are just now very much upset. But if Europe is to be put on her feet it is absolutely necessary for the United States to furnish the necessary financial equipment. No other nation is in a position to render such service, to the extent needed.

The United States is both morally and economically obligated to render the European countries all the financial assistance possible. This Nation escaped the worst effects of the war. Rather it prospered in consequence of it, until today it is richer and capable of greater production than ever before. At the same time it will share largely in the benefits of victory achieved by the efforts of the Allies. Its moral obligation therefore is a weighty one. Economically speaking, it would be impossible for the United States to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity if the other countries of the world were not likewise prosperous. If the industrial structure of Europe were to collapse for want of proper financial support, dire effects would be felt in the United States.

It would seem, from a purely financial point of view, that the investment of American dollars in European securities would be sufficiently profitable. Judging from the rate of interest which European nations have been obliged to pay on former borrowings, the yield on future loans will be abundantly large. The chief security offered will doubtless be the integrity of the nations themselves, aside from their wealth-producing powers. The resources and productive ability of the European peoples can scarcely be estimated. The principal need of the hour is the opportunity to develop their industries. Raw supplies are scarce, and exchange rates are so high as to make the purchasing of raw materials almost prohibitive. The absence of cotton, oil, copper, coal, and other raw materials has compelled idleness of mills and men, and is responsible for much of the unrest throughout Europe. "Back to work" should be the slogan everywhere. Contentment and prosperity will largely result from renewed industrial activity.

### English Railways

ENGLISH railways are, of course, different from any other railways, and whilst this is true, more or less, of the railways of any country, it is true much more than less of the railways of England. The traveler from abroad, or the Englishman returning to his own country after some years of sojourn in other lands, is always strangely impressed with the fact. As he makes his way from the steamer to the waiting train, for he must needs always arrive by way of the sea, he is impressed, first of all, with the smallness of everything. For years, maybe, he has been accustomed to clamber aboard a huge car, towering above him, from the level of the line, but here he finds a train apparently half sunk in the ground for his convenience. He enters "from the second floor," and, instead of one door at either end of his car, he finds many doors all along the side, each giving admittance to a separate compartment, or, at any rate, to the long, narrow corridor at the other side of which, in the "corridor trains," the compartments are placed.

The next thing that strikes him, perhaps, is the lightness and finish of everything. The time-tables tell him that the train is to make a non-stop run of some 200 miles or more, and the time-tables also tell him that it is to be made in a very remarkable time. Yet the preparations seem to be of the simplest, and when the train finally glides out of the station, shaking off the platforms of the terminus, one has very often to "keep one's eye on a stationary object" to be sure that one is moving. The traveler is not left long in doubt on this score, however, for within a very short time the boat train has got well into its stride, and is overhauling the iron way at its accustomed speed of a mile a minute.

And it is when the town is left behind, and the open country reached, that the English railway seems to come so specially into its very own. The telegraph wires "ris-

ing and falling" along the way, the green hedgerows on either side, the steep embankments and open spaces planted with all manner of garden produce, the white painted gates at the level crossings, the little signal boxes decked with flowers, all go to complete the picture.

Then one can really look out of the window of an English train, and one can really keep the window open, wide open, so wide open that there is no window left to be seen. Especially is this a joy on the more leisurely trains, on the trains that pull up easily at every wayside station. And who that has known and loved them can ever forget the English wayside stations, or the supreme satisfaction of getting out for a few minutes whilst the engine "takes water," and walking up the sunny platform with its little green tubs full of pink geraniums or what not. Here, as everywhere else, is the air of trimness, not brand-newness or aggressive up-to-dateness, but just that cheerful tidiness which tells of many odd moments gladly expended. For the stationmaster and the porter and, maybe, the signalman "down by the gates," all have a hand in it, painting, planting, trimming hedges, doing their best to make their station a show station along the line.

### Notes and Comments

For several years the flower-lover has deprived himself of flower-beds in the interest of cabbages and turnips. Duty demanded it, but since the armistice there has been a gradual return to past and cherished practices. When spring came this year, whatever could be done to restore the rose garden to something of its former beauty was done in many gardens. Nurserymen began once more to think of shows, and with good results, judging from the National Rose Society's Autumn Show, in London, lately. A new rose was shown—"Vanity"—of which a good deal more is likely to be heard. This debutante is a native of Essex, and is a profuse blossom.

REPORT that the sum of \$3,500,000 has been given an American university to provide income which will be spent in "bringing about a closer relation between music and the motion picture" suggests a development in the future which should come the more easily and naturally because the relation is already established, and experience has shown that good music is received with satisfaction by motion picture audiences. The same audiences would not assemble to hear the music apart from the pictures; but with the pictures they prefer music that gives pleasure to cultivated concert-goers to such music as these same concert-goers might imagine more suitable to a motion picture theater. The art of music at its best has, in fact, found a new home in some of the better motion picture houses, and what this may mean in the future is an interesting question.

THOUGH of course it is quite the right thing that men home from the wars should step back into the positions which they left for the sake of their country, it is yet a fact that the way in which the women and girls, who have "done their bit" by filling posts which would otherwise have remained empty, have been told to "git"—no more courteous language has often been used—is somewhat indecent. A little more gratitude and courtesy in a situation undeniably difficult for all sides would have helped things along. Fortunately, there have been a few "thank you's" to the departing stop-gaps, and one of them, uttered in kindly words, is to the "little Whitehall pigtail" who showed one the way in labyrinthine offices. "Clubman," of the Pall Mall Gazette Note-book, reflects upon those little brown-garbed people who had to be subservient and to whom fine clothes and dazlements were certainly entirely foreign. And then he pronounces his verdict: "They were dear, courteous, patient little things, trudging uncounted miles of pilotage. A salute to them before they go!" One hopes every little pigtail of the War and countless other offices, will read what Mr. Clubman has to say of their war service.

No one yet knows what is going to happen to Devonshire House, or, rather, what is going to happen to that bit of old London, north of Piccadilly, covered by the Duke of Devonshire's town house and garden. At the bottom of Devonshire House grounds is a little passage-way which separates the Devonshire House gardens from those of Lansdowne House and joins Berkeley Street to Curzon Street. The little passage has formed boundary for many a long day, for in times gone by there ran the Tyburn, or old Aye Brook, dividing the two properties before running across the Mayfair meadows to the Thames. The stream was eventually covered up, but the right-of-way of the path by the brookside was preserved, in the Lansdowne Passage.

AS THE idea suggested by the Mississippi River Scenic Highway Association, and already taken up by some of the towns along the great American highway, is more generally followed, a new element of comfort will be added to the pleasure of motoring. The suggestion is that towns along the way shall provide camping sites for motorists, where the traveler will find shelter, running water, laundry facilities, cookstoves, and police protection; practically a modest inn by the roadside. The plan is one which may reasonably be widely adopted by towns and communities on much-traveled roadways.

Does anybody know who, some seven or eight years ago, bought the old signboard, dating from the time of Louis XIV, which then hung in front of a tavern in Varennes, France? Three Americans came that way, and one of them was so much taken with the ancient signboard that he bought it, giving to the Mayor of Varennes a letter in which it was promised that eventually the signboard should be returned to the town. Then came the war, which destroyed pretty nearly everything in Varennes, including the letter to the Mayor; and today nobody in the town remembers the name of the man who bought the sign. The wish has arisen to get it back and rebuild the new town around a new tavern bearing the old signboard. And so a serious effort is being made to find the American purchaser. Quite likely, in the circumstances, he would be glad to return the curiosity at once.